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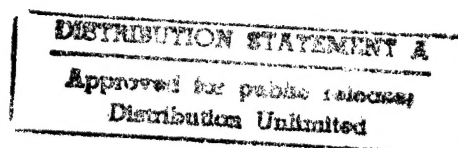
JPRS 84151

19 August 1983

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1447



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19 August 1983

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## CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

### BELORUSSIAN OFFICIAL REVIEWS LAWS AGAINST ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 3

[Article under rubric "7th Session of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation": "Report by Secretary of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Ye. P. Chagina, 'The Ratification of the Ukases of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet'"]

[Text] Dear comrade deputies!

During the period that has elapsed since the 6th Session of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, the presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet has promulgated a number of Ukases which, in conformity with the requirements of the BSSR Constitution, are being submitted for ratification by the republic's Supreme Soviet. A total of 18 Ukases are being introduced for ratification. You have copies of their text. The Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet has given me the responsibility of reporting about those Ukases.

First allow me to report on the Ukases which have made changes and additions to the legislation of Belorussian SSR.

On 14 December 1982, in conformity with the 3 December 1983 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "Intensifying the Fight Against Petty Thefts of State or Social Property," a Ukase was adopted, concerning the introduction of changes and additions to the the 12 January 1978 Ukase of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, "The Administrative Responsibility for Petty Theft of State and Social Property, which approved a new wording of that Ukase. The Ukase stipulates the intensification of the measures of administration punishment for petty theft, as well as the possibility of depriving the persons who have committed petty theft of state or social property from receiving, either completely or partially, any bonuses, awards based on the results of the year's work of an enterprise, institution, or organization, preferential trip tickets to rest homes and sanatoriums, and the possibility of placing their name farther down on the waiting list for receiving new housing.

By the 14 December 1982 Decree, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions into Certain Legislative Acts of Belorussian SSR," the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet introduced corresponding amendments into Article 94 of the BSSR Criminal

Code, which article establishes responsibility for the petty theft of state or social property, and also into the Statute Governing Comrade Courts.

On 16 December 1982 the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Ukase, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions into the BSSR Criminal Code." That Ukase was adopted for purposes of putting the Criminal Code into conformity with the USSR Constitution, the BSSR Constitution, and the Ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- the 13 August 1981 Ukase, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions into the Principles of the Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics"; the 26 July 1982 Ukase, "The Further Improvement of Criminal and Corrective-Labor Legislation"; and the 15 October 1982 Ukase, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions into Certain Legislative Acts of the USSR" -- and also for purposes of the further improvement of the republic's criminal legislation. The Ukase was directed at increasing the effectiveness of the measures of criminal punishment, the guaranteeing of a more differentiated approach to violators of the law depending upon their personality and the degree of social danger, and at improving the practice of preventing violations of the law and reindoctrinating the sentenced offenders, and at intensifying in this matter the role of the public agencies, the public, and the labor collectives. This will make it possible, without lessening the responsibility borne by the repeated offenders and other dangerous criminals, to expand the application of measures of punishment which are not linked with the deprivation of freedom [incarceration] with respect to persons who have committed minor infractions for the first time.

For purposes of intensifying the fight against vagrancy, begging, and other manifestations of the parasitical way of life, the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, by its decree of 23 December 1982, introduced changes and additions into the BSSR Criminal Code. The Ukase intensified the responsibility borne by the persons who live an antisocial way of life. The punishment established for living a parasitical way of life is in the form of sending those persons to an indoctrinational-labor corrective establishment. Provision is also made for the application to social parasites of criminal conviction with mandatory involvement in labor. The Ukase contains a number of other measures that are aimed against the struggle against persons who are living an antisocial way of life.

In conformity with the Ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- the 2 September 1981 Ukase, "Measures for Intensifying State Aid to Families Having Children"; and the 5 May 1982 Ukase, "The Introduction of Changes into the Principles of the Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics Concerning Labor and into Other Legislative Acts of the USSR" -- as well as for purposes of the further improvement of the republic's legislation on labor, the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, on 17 December 1982, adopted the Ukase, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions into the BSSR Code of Labor Laws." That Ukase provides for a change in the wording of Articles 167 and 168 of the Code as a result of the introduction, for mothers, of a partially paid leave to take care of a child until it has reached the age of one year, as well as an additional unpaid leave until the child has reached the age of a year and a half. More precise wording was introduced into Article 76, concerning unpaid leave; and Article 87, concerning the payment of labor performed by persons combining occupations (assignments) and concerning

the execution of the duties of workers who are temporarily absent; and into certain other articles. With a consideration of decisions of the 17th Congress of Trade Unions, a change was made in the name of the primary link of the trade-union agencies.

On 17 January 1983 the Ukase "The Administrative Responsibility for Violation of the Rules of Teaching Karate" was adopted. The Ukase stipulates the administrative responsibility borne by officials and citizens for violation of the established rules for the opening up of sport karate sections or the selection of citizens for them, or for teaching in those sections any methods that are prohibited by the sport rules, as well as for unauthorized teaching of karate methods.

In connection with the preparation of the Collection of Laws of the Belorussian SSR, on 3 February 1983 the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Ukase, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions into the Statute Governing Religious Associations." That Ukase introduces into the Statute Governing Religious Associations the changes and additions evolving from the USSR Constitution and the BSSR Constitution.

In conformity with Ukases of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- the 26 July 1982 Ukase, "The Further Improvement of Criminal and Corrective-Labor Legislation"; and the 15 October 1982 Ukase, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions into Certain Legislative Acts of the USSR" -- and for purposes of the further improvement of the corrective-labor legislation of the Belorussian SSR, the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet on 29 March 1983 adopted the Ukase, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions into the Corrective-Labor Code of the Belorussian SSR." The Ukase provides for the further improvement of the procedure and conditions for the execution of the criminal sentencing of persons to deprivation of freedom with mandatory involvement in labor, and for the suspension of sentencing of a person to mandatory involvement in labor.

For purposes of creating more favorable conditions for the festive registration of births and the introduction of new civil ceremonies into everyday life, on 19 May 1983 the Ukase "The Introduction of Changes into Article 189 of the Code Dealing with Marriage and the Family in Belorussian SSR" was adopted. The Ukase provides for the establishment of a three-month period for reporting a birth to the vital statistics agencies, instead of the previous one-month period.

On 14 June 1983, in conformity with the 15 March 1983 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Ukase "The Ratification of the Statute Governing the Procedure and Conditions for Execution in Belorussian SSR of Criminal Punishments Which are not Linked with Measures of Corrective-Labor Influence Upon the Convicts" was adopted. That statute regulates the procedure and conditions for the execution of criminal punishments in the form of: deprivation of the right to occupy definite positions or to engage in definite activities; a fine; removal from one's position; public reprimand; confiscation of property; deprivation of a military or special rank.

Comrade deputies! On the basis of the BSSR Constitution, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is introducing for your ratification Ukases concerning the releasing of persons from positions and the appointing of persons as members of the BSSR Council of Ministers.

By Ukase of 17 January 1983 Comrade Vasiliy Ivanovich Luzgin has been released from his duties as BSSR Minister of Social Security as a result of his retirement. Comrade Gleb Aleksandrovich Kriulin has been appointed BSSR Minister of Social Security.

On 1 February 1983 an Ukase concerning the appointment of Comrade Vadim Ivanovich Kritskiy as Deputy Chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers was adopted.

By Ukase of 22 February 1983 Comrade Anatoliy Antonovich Reut was appointed Deputy Chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the BSSR State Planning Committee.

On 1 April 1983 the Ukase concerning the appointment of Comrade Mikhail Vasil'yevich Kovalev as First Deputy Chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers, and his release from the position of Deputy Chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers, was adopted.

By Ukase of 27 April 1983 Comrade Leonid Semenovich Firisanov was appointed Deputy Chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers.

On 7 June 1983 the Ukase concerning the releasing of Comrade Aleksandr Yakovlevich Kalitko from the duties of BSSR Minister of Procurements as a result of his retirement, and the appointment of Comrade Feliks Adamovich Tsekahnovich as BSSR Minister of Procurements, was adopted.

Comrade deputies! In conformity with the requirements of the Law "People's Control in the USSR," you are being asked to ratify the Ukase of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, dated 28 December 1982, "The Introduction of Changes into the Composition of the BSSR Committee of People's Control." By that Ukase, Comrade Spartak Aleksandrovich Arzhavkin has been released from his duties as member of the BSSR Committee of People's Control and Comrade Dmitriy Iosifovich Marach, secretary of the Belorussian Republic Council of Trade Unions, has been confirmed as member of the BSSR Committee of People's Control.

Comrade deputies! In accordance with the recommendation of the chairman of the BSSR Supreme Court, the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, by Ukase of 24 February 1983, has deemed it necessary to introduce additionally a position of member of the BSSR Supreme Court and has elected Comrade Anatoliy Andreyevich Luferov as member of the Supreme Court. In conformity with the Law Governing the Judicial System of the Belorussian SSR, you are being given for your consideration a recommendation to increase the quantitative composition of the BSSR Supreme Court by one member of the Supreme Court and to ratify the 24 February 1983 Ukase of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet.

The drafts of the Law of the Belorussian SSR and the decrees of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, as well as the texts of the Ukases that are being introduced for ratification, have been given out to you. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet asks you to consider and ratify the drafts that have been submitted.

## INTERNATIONAL

### CHURCH LEADERS CONTINUE ROLE IN PEACE CAMPAIGN

#### Metropolitan Juvenaliy's Statement

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 7 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Text] "The Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church at its regular meeting highly appraised the results and documents of the World Assembly 'For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War' which had taken place in Prague," Metropolitan Juvenaliy of Krutitsa and Kolomna, a member of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church who had taken part in the Prague forum, disclosed in a TASS interview.

He said that, hailing the assembly's appeal, the Synod stressed "the importance of widening participation by followers of all the world's religions in the struggle to save the sacred gift of life." He added that the Prague assembly was a momentous event and its calls helped to unite broad circles of people of goodwill.

Metropolitan Juvenaliy dwelled on the international religious meeting which took place within the assembly's framework and which, in his opinion, was a kind of world peace-making conference of followers of different religions.

"Despite the differences in their world outlooks and religious beliefs," the religious dignitary declared, "all who attended the meeting were unanimous in that it is essential for all to join hands for the benefit of peace." He pointed out that the words "nuclear war preparations are the gravest crime against humanity, which were included in the assembly's appeal," reflect the convictions of all believers.

"The churches have become even more deeply aware of their responsibility for promoting world peace," Metropolitan Juvenaliy said further. He supported his observation with a quote from the appeal of the World Christian Conference on the subject "Life and Peace" held in Uppsala last April.

"The impending nuclear horror demands of the churches to give top priority to the issue of peace," the message said. "A church that is keeping silent at this grim hour is rejecting the plea of its Lord."

"We fervently believe that our efforts, just like the efforts of all people who share in the anti-war movement, will help to uphold peace and preserve life on Earth," Metropolitan Juvenaliy concluded.

(TASS, July 7. In full) Translated by TASS.

#### Soviet Religious Leaders Issue Appeal

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 20 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (TASS)--The heads and representatives of churches and religious associations of the USSR have come together in Moscow today at the invitation of Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen. Their meeting was devoted to the results of the recent World Assembly in Prague "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War."

It will be no exaggeration to say that the Prague Assembly has been the most significant event in the international movement for peace in recent years, Patriarch Pimen said opening the meeting. He noted with deep satisfaction the consonance of the conclusions of the Assembly with the Soviet stand on the question of strengthening the international peace and security.

Metropolitan Yuvenaliy of Krutitsy and Kolomna and Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich, who participated in the Assembly, told the audience about the work of the Assembly which was attended by representatives of 132 countries, people of different races and nationalities, philosophical views, religious and political convictions.

After a wide discussion, the heads and representatives of churches and religious associations unanimously adopted the text of the appeal to the believers of the Soviet land and other countries of the world, churches and religious associations calling for making everything possible to save the world from a nuclear catastrophe, "so that every human being, which is the crown of divine creation, like everything else created on the earth, could blessedly follow his sacred preordainment."

"We approve of the appeal by the Prague Assembly unconditionally condemning preparations for nuclear war as a grave crime against humankind," says the adopted document.

The appeal condemns the "gigantic squandering of financial and material funds for the aims of destruction." It is stressed that this squandering is "sacreligious and morally inadmissible."

The appeal stresses that "there is one way out of the dangerous and tragic situation which has shaped in the world--to put an end by the joint efforts of all people, who love peace, to the ruinous arms race, above all nuclear arms race, and achieve a start of disarmament process."

"We call upon our brothers and sisters in all countries, especially in the countries of Europe and North America not to lessen the determination to



struggle against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in several West European states."

The appeal points to the significance for the European nations of the speediest positive completion of the Madrid meeting and the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

"We believe in the triumph of good, justice and peace," the participants in the meeting of religious figures said.

(TASS, July 19. In full) Translated by TASS.

#### Religious Leaders Issue Plea for Peace, Disarmament

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 26 Jul 83 pp 2-3

[Text] Recently a meeting of heads of churches of the Soviet Union was held in Moscow. It was attended by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church; Mufti Shamsuddin ibn Ziyautdin Babakhan, Chairman of the Muslim Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan; Did-Hambo Lama Zhamyan Shagdarov, Vice-Chairman of the Religious Board of Buddhists of the USSR; Alexei Bychkov, Secretary-General of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists; Cardinal Julian Vaivods (Roman-Catholic Church of Latvia); Adolf Shayevich, Rabbi of the Moscow Choral Synagogue and others.

The participants in the meeting adopted an appeal which, in part, says the following:

The world in which we live has now reached a point when its population must without any delay make the final choice between life and death, between creation and destruction, for there is no alternative to the peaceful coexistence of nations.

In conditions when every sixth person in the world is under-nourished, when forty million people, half of whom are children, die from starvation every year, when every fifth inhabitant of our world is illiterate and every third has no chance of getting even the minimum of health care, the gigantic squandering of financial and material means for the aims of destruction is sacréreligious and morally inadmissible. There is only one way out of this extremely dangerous and tragic situation which has shaped in the world--through the joint efforts of all people who cherish peace, to put an end to the ruinous arms race and, above all, the nuclear arms race, and to achieve a start of the disarmament process, using the means thus released for the needs of social and economic development. The religious peace-makers are called upon to expose the propaganda of the "admissibility" of the use of nuclear weapons and the alleged security through a "preemptive" strike, as well as the inhuman essence of the doctrines of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war, the policy of building up nuclear arsenals, deliberations on the possibility of preserving life and civilization on earth after a nuclear conflict and other similar theories, which are unacceptable to human conscience and reason.

We urge all believers, churches and religious associations to do their utmost to save the world from a nuclear catastrophe, so that every human being, that crown of divine creation, like everything else created on earth, could blessedly follow his sacred preordination. We call upon all of you again and again to piously and hopefully pray for this to the Source and Foundation of everything existing. We believe in the triumph of good, justice and peace.

(APN, July 25.)

CSO: 1812/226



## INTERNATIONAL

### CLAIMS IN WEST ABOUT DISSIDENTS IN LATVIA DISPUTED

[Editorial Report] Riga PADOMJU JAUNATNE in Latvian on 20, 21 and 22 May 1983 publishes on pages 2, 4, and 4, respectively, a 5,000-word, three-part article by Juris Blaumanis under the heading "How 'Dissidents' Are Born." Blaming certain emigre and intelligence organizations in the West for disseminating "false and tendentious" information about arrests and mistreatment of non-conformists in Latvia, J. Blaumanis proceeds to set the record straight about the real identity and activities of these so-called "dissidents." A well-know Latvian ethnographer, for example, is said to have been convicted not for "singing Latvian national folksongs," as is alleged in the West, but for advocating sex and pornography on the grounds of ethnic propagation. Part II reviews the case of other dissidents who in fact were convicted for profiting from an illegal international book trade. Part III details the erratic attempts by three young Latvians to "escape to the West" after passing sensitive information to foreign contacts. They were arrested not for trying to leave their country, but for robbery and hooliganism. The article asserts that Western governments and media should realize that they have been supporting not dissidents but "maniacs, speculators and pirates."

CSO: 1800/1540

## NATIONAL

### CONFERENCE VIEWS CADRE TRAINING AT HIGHER PARTY SCHOOLS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 10, May 83 (signed to press 11 May 83)  
pp 38-41

[Article by V. Shan'gin: "Improving Training of Party Cadres"]

[Text] A scientific methods conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, entitled "Study of Advanced Know-How in Party and Soviet Work -- an Important Condition for Improving Training of Cadres at Higher Party Schools." Conference participants included rectors, secretaries of party committees of higher party schools, officials in charge of republic and inter-oblast training courses for advancing the qualification of party and soviet officials, department chairmen, leading faculty members at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and higher party schools, and oblast and republic party committee officials.

The November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that in order to accomplish the large-scale and to a considerable degree new tasks assigned by the party it is essential that decisive positions be occupied by politically mature, competent individuals with initiative, who possess organizer abilities and a sense of the new.

Decrees on party educational institutions issued by the Central Committee focus them on more aggressively assisting top-echelon officials to master a Leninist style, modern methods of party guidance of development of the nation's economy and culture, and the skill of organizational and ideological indoctrination work among the masses. And this requires that study be more closely linked with practical affairs, and know-how in organizational and ideological work.

The keynote speaker at the scientific methods conference, V. A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and those who addressed the plenary session and spoke at the sections discussed how the tasks assigned by the party are being carried out, what has already been accomplished, and what still remains to be done.

It was noted that at the academy and at higher party schools greater attention is being focused on studying the experience of party and soviet agencies and modern methods of party guidance of the economic, social and intellectual affairs of society.

The basic Marxist-Leninist disciplines form the ideological and methodological foundation for training cadres of officials. Teaching of these disciplines is conducted so as to equip enrolled personnel with the methodology of social cognition and social action.

It was stated at the conference that a genuine link between training and practical affairs is achieved only with a theoretical grasp of actual phenomena and processes, when scientifically substantiated answers are given to root questions posed by practical realities. Such an understanding is possible only on a foundation of profound knowledge, which enrolled personnel can master only with a high scientific content of the training process. Demanded here of the teacher is not only thorough knowledge of his subject but also solid scientific, methodological, and methods preparation.

Instruction is not always conducted at such a level, however. It was noted at the conference that the specific features of study of basic subjects are sometimes not fully considered, and theoretical questions are sometimes examined separated from practical realities. There occur attempts at mechanical application of general principles to study of practical experience. Frequently depth of analysis of party and soviet activities and their concrete experience is replaced by superficial illustration, without revealing development dynamics and trends.

The conferees devoted particular attention to study of party organizational development, matters of ideological work, economics and production organization, and the fundamentals of scientific management of the socialist economy, social psychology, and education science. The quality of their teaching determines in large measure the professional level of cadres turned out by party educational institutions. It was noted that some departments at the academy, the Baku, Sverdlovsk, Minsk, Tashkent, and other higher party schools have expanded their contacts with party and soviet agencies and have begun more actively analyzing their work experience.

I. P. Grushchenko, rector of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Higher Party School, suggested more extensive utilization of long-term specific-purpose programs for studying the finest party and soviet work experience. Nineteen such programs are designated at this school. They have been put together taking into account the wishes of local party agencies. Base party organizations in which positive work experience is studied have been specified by decisions of oblast and city party committees. Enrolled personnel take part, together with teachers and party officials, in studying such problems as improving selection, placement, and indoctrination of cadres, forms and methods of monitoring and verifying execution, and guidance of primary party organizations by the party committee.

To arm cadres with valuable know-how means to develop in them the professional qualities of a leader of the contemporary type, to help them master forms and methods of party activity. One must bear in mind that some specialists who come to the party edifice from production jobs sometimes bring administrative-economic methods with them to party agencies.

How should the training process be constructed in order to develop in cadres immunity against work methods inappropriate to party work, against formalism, and to teach them innovatively to utilize acquired knowledge and experience in performing specific practical tasks? This question was of concern to the conferees.

I. I. Gritsenko, pro-rector of the Rostov Higher Party School, stressed in his statements that the main thing is that students not only amass knowledge but also acquire the ability to work with others and master the skills of the political leader. In the speaker's opinion, student performance of tasks and assignments given by party committees and organizations is very beneficial in this regard. Under the supervision of their teachers, enrolled personnel together with party officials and activists take part, for example, in synthesizing the practical experience of party organizations, in drafting agenda items submitted for discussion by party committee bureaus and plenums, and in concrete sociological studies.

A paramount role is played by the up-to-dateness of the content of the experience and know-how being studied, and its significance for the practical activities of party organizations. V. I. Mantsev, rector of the Moscow HPS [Higher Party School], discussed problems of studying the practical work experience of party committees pertaining to implementing the decisions of the May (1982) and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums. As was apparent from the statements made by V. A. Rodionov, rector of the Saratov HPS, the attention of enrolled personnel is now concentrated on studying the work done by party committees to strengthen labor and production discipline.

While noting what useful things can be adopted, the conference participants also discussed shortcomings. It was stated that teaching of party organizational development, matters of ideological work, production economics and organization, the fundamentals of scientific management of the socialist economy, and certain other disciplines are still far from the demands of the time and require serious reorganization. Repetitions, verbosity and an endeavor to clothe obvious things in pseudoscientific forms are frequent at class sessions. Teaching of these subjects is still sometimes poorly linked with practical activities. Enrolled personnel are being inadequately armed with methods of party guidance, analysis of concrete situations, formulation, adoption and implementation of decisions.

It was stressed that we have a great many examples of innovative work. But this experience is not being adequately disseminated. And yet frequently this does not require particular outlays. Research conducted by the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, stated its director, S. V. Rogachev, revealed a number of factors inhibiting the study and dissemination of advanced know-how. One of these is the fact that work on adopting the best practical know-how is taking place in an isolated fashion, out of context with other measures. A system of publicizing and disseminating new and advanced developments has not yet been devised. At times its treatment is more reminiscent of a brief evaluation, from which it is difficult to comprehend the most important thing -- the mechanism of its formation and the technology proper of experience and know-how. In analyzing the experience of intraparty activity, a system of concrete

evaluation indicators and evaluative descriptions is frequently replaced by general points.

It is very important for practical workers to lecture to enrolled personnel. This has become a firm part of the teaching system at the academy and higher party schools. The following fact was cited at the conference. Last year's personnel enrolled at the Khabarovsk HPS had the opportunity to meet the first or second secretaries of the kray and oblast party committees of the Far Eastern Region and to attend lectures by many other party and soviet officials.

At the same time the wish was expressed that lectures by practical workers be of a more purposeful nature, that they contain fewer general statements and general information on the oblast, rayon, and enterprise, with more concrete and specific analysis of practical activities experience and know-how.

It was stated at the conference that capabilities to study practical experience directly in party organizations and workforces were not being fully utilized. Many field trips continue to be of the nature of pleasure junkets; on these field trips there is failure to reveal the content of the experience and know-how being studied, the forms and methods of its adoption are not elucidated, and the difficulties and conflicts accompanying the process of its development are ignored. Locations for holding field trips are not always selected in a felicitous manner. Students frequently are nothing but passive observers.

Economics training of cadres is of particular importance in light of the demands of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum. As was noted at the conference, however, there is no well-conceived system in this training. As a result graduating students fail adequately to master modern approaches to economic problems.

Carrying out CPSU Central Committee instructions, at the concluding phase of training party educational institutions have introduced differentiated training of enrolled personnel in conformity with their experience and future job specialization. It is being conducted in the following areas: party-organizational work, ideological work, party guidance of the nation's economy, and soviet organizational development.

There is noted at a number of party educational institutions an endeavor to improve the effectiveness of differentiated training of enrolled personnel. As N. I. Pakhomov, rector of the Minsk Higher Party School, testified at the conference, in organizing class activities they endeavor to take into consideration suggestions submitted by past graduates who are now doing party work. In the current academic year, for example, following the advice of past graduates, the curricular schedules of practical classes pertaining to party organizational development include mastering the practical skills of preparing for and conducting party meetings and work with party documents at party rayon committees and primary party organizations.

At higher party schools there has been an increase in the number of class sessions in the form of practical training, "practical games," and analysis of situation problems. Frequently classes are held at party committees and workforces. They are adopting the system of defending term and senior papers at the party committees and organizations on which they are based.

In spite of all this, organization of differentiated training of enrolled personnel, as was stated at the conference, requires further improvement. Justified criticism was drawn by the overly introductory, superficial nature of practical work experience which has been retained in many instances. The conference recommended that practical work be more aggressively filled with concrete, programmatic content and that it be linked with practical work pertaining to performance of tasks by party and soviet agencies. Support was voiced for the experience of the Moscow and Khabarovsk schools pertaining to conducting practical training by the method of assigning enrolled personnel to party and soviet agencies on an apprenticeship basis.

They discussed the need to raise the level of term papers and senior theses. Some are of insufficient relevance, contain only a description but no synthesis of experience and know-how, and do not contain concrete conclusions and recommendations. Enrolled personnel do not always receive help in developing skills of gathering and analyzing practical materials and a critical approach to deficiencies. It was noted at the conference that improvement in the professional training of enrolled personnel can be fostered by extensive utilization of diversified extracurricular forms of working with them. At the Lenin-grad Higher Party School, for example, work by persons enrolled in the four-year division as volunteer party rayon committee instructors has become regular practice.

Conference participants spoke with great concern about how important it is for enrolled personnel not only to study experience and know-how but also to utilize it. A. M. Korolev, pro-rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, noted that upon completing their studies, the overwhelming majority of students skillfully utilize and apply their acquired knowledge and observations in a practical manner. Nevertheless many valuable bits of experience and know-how are not fully utilized.

The academy and a number of party schools possess useful experience in teaching enrolled personnel to perform scientific research activities. At the Alma-Ata HPS, related its rector, O. B. Batyrbekov, a problem group was formed of students, which works on synthesizing the practical experience of party organizations in conditions of rayon agroindustrial associations.

It was stressed at the conference, however, that on the whole utilization of the possibilities of scientific research work in the professional training of enrolled personnel is at the present time one of the weak links in the activities of party educational institutions. The majority of enrolled personnel do not become involved in scientific research activities. The quality of a number of research projects and the materials which are based on these studies leaves much to be desired. Scholarly work in a number of HPS departments suffers from shallowness of subject matter and distancing from practical needs. A system of utilizing scientific research in teaching and learning activities has not been devised.

I. N. Yurasov, rector of the Novosibirsk HPS, as well as other speakers discussed the need to enhance the role of the scientific research institute of the Academy of Social Sciences as a main coordinating body and methods center, and

to exert greater influence on the activities of laboratories studying party and soviet work experience and know-how established at higher party schools.

Success in the professional training of enrolled personnel is determined in large measure by the work performance level of instructor cadres. The instructor should organically combine a high level of scientific qualifications, knowledge of practical matters, and methods skills. It was noted that even that instructor who possesses party or soviet work experience cannot rely solely on past knowledge and experience. This particularly applies to persons who lack suitable experience in practical work activities.

The academy and higher party schools employ diversified forms of acquainting instructor cadres with practical party and soviet work. Leningrad HPS rector B. G. Andreyev, for example, stated that in the last two years instructors had performed a number of important assignments given by the Leningrad Oblast party committee. For example, they had been synthesizing practical party guidance of development of brigade forms of organization of labor and had prepared a report about this.

One wish expressed at the conference was that steps be taken to achieve further improvement in the qualitative composition of faculty members and to improve the professional and methodological training of instructors. Toward this end it was recommended that fuller use be made of advanced training courses, graduate study, periods of apprenticeship, and productive travel assignments to study advanced work know-how and experience. At the same time the teaching methods department of higher party schools and academy departments were instructed to concern themselves with more effectively equipping instructor cadres with contemporary party work experience and know-how and methods of utilizing it in the training process.

The scientific methods conference drew up recommendations aimed at helping party educational institutions, in light of the demands of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, concentrate attention on further improving the training and indoctrination process, achieving substantial improvement in the professional training of enrolled personnel, achieving a thorough mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and improved party and soviet work experience and know-how.

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NATIONAL

INFLUENCE OF NEGATIVE THEMES FROM WEST ON SOVIET THEATER REVEILED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 83 p 3

/Article by A. Obraztsova, doctor of art criticism: "We are Playing Dead"/

/Text/ Two different plays at Moscow theaters, "Goodbye" /Bud'te zdorovy/ at the Theater Imeni Yevgeniy Vakhtangov and "My Profession--The Gentleman from Society" at the TsATSA /expansion unknown/ are based on similar situations. In both cases the Homeric laughter that fills the hall is due to corpses that have come to life. In the play by French dramatist P. Shenon /possibly Chenaud/ a corpse that has come to life sneezes in the next room, plunging the cast of characters into confusion and the audience into gaiety; in the comedy by the Italian authors G. Scarnacci and R. Tarabuzzi a suitcase containing an imaginary corpse is dragged out on the stage and the corpse scrambles out to terrify the young rich heir and drive him out of his mind, but no one is afraid of it and once again the audience laughs uncontrollably. All of the action on stage in the presentation "Goodbye" is centered around the fact that all members of the cast take turns being a dead person and they (first turn goes to the talented V. Etush) do this with pleasure, with professional excitement and mischief.

In a play at the Moscow Theater Imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, "Dear Pamela," after a play by American dramatist John Patrick, a coffin or something resembling one containing Pamela, a kind old lady, is on stage. At first it is difficult to tell whether she is alive or not. True, the laughter at this point sounds a good deal more restrained. As for Pamela's cat, he is quite obviously dead and his body is brought out onto the stage to moans from his owner and condescending smiles from the audience.

In short, this is funny business, playing dead! This was already done years ago, however, in a French commercial film "No Problem," which appeared on our screens. In this case a dead body was dragged around for a long time and transferred from one automobile to another, until it finally turned green or blue, and the audience had a chance to amuse themselves to their heart's content in this manner. The wave of escapist commercial Western drama has now overflowed onto the stages of Moscow theaters.

Looking at each play separately, it is not difficult to understand the reasons for which they were chosen. In most cases the basis for decision is an actor's or actress' role that is not bad and that plays itself. Moreover producers try



to see elements of social criticism in the plays and to develop the seed of this criticism. Indeed, in the play "My Profession--the Gentleman from Society" staged by P. Khomskiy, the family of Leonid Papagato lives quite poorly and characters in the play by Iva Zhamiaka "Monsieur Amil'kar Pays..." (Producer I. Sirenko) work for the main character because they can't find anything better. Moreover, poor Pamela leads an extremely pitiful life, huddled in a wrecked building in prosperous America where, as we well know, old people who have no place to live often die on the streets from starvation. But the elements of social criticism in plays such as those mentioned above are usually extremely puny and usually just ambiguous. Thus in "Goodbye" the monologue delivered by the son-in-law of the famous (and very rich) writer Stefan Buas'er, Lyudovik Merikur on the pernicious power of money over man sounds unexpected and unfounded. Having delivered this monologue, the hero V. Etush who is heavily in debt seems to forget all about what he has just said and continues an all-out melodramatic pursuit of his father-in-law's legacy.

The prosperous cream of modern bourgeois society parades across the stages. Vivian Buas'er (M. Vertinskaya), the wife of the old writer who has just died, demonstrates a series of colorful outfits. While Leonid Papagato lives in extremely wretched circumstances, he is visited by benefactors from high society and once again we find out that the women of today are particularly fond of the color white, and that they wear magnificent trousers and the most showy headgear. Even the roguish Miss Gloria Gulok from "Dear Pamela" reaffirms that theatrical artists, in collaboration with producers and actors, carefully studied the covers and subsequent pages of the latest issues of Western fashion magazines.

Without a doubt, there is serious and interesting acting in the aforementioned plays. The first to be cited should be S. Mizeri who in playing the role of the actress Eleonora created a profound and elegant image of a woman dreaming of real human happiness, capable of tenderness and selflessness. V. Zel'din played the role of Leonid Papagato in vivid theatrical manner. Ye. Fadeyeva was a touching and human Pamela. In all cases, however, the actors had higher and better capabilities than the dramatic material offered them.

When all of the plays based on works of Western authors that have appeared during the recent season are placed side by side, then the picture is not a pretty one. The plays were far from the best, not the most progressive plays of foreign playwrights. The tendency to diversion, and consequently to concealing social conflicts of bourgeois life is evident.

There are exceptions, however. It is not without reason that the American film "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," screenplay by Leyla Vasserman, enjoyed great continued success with broad circles of democratic audiences worldwide. In this case a criticism of the very foundations of capitalistic society is carried out seriously, passionately and effectively, and not teasingly and shamelessly. The chief merits of the scenario are also maintained in the play by the same name, translated with expression and precision by T. Kudryavtseva. In the play at the Theater Imeni Gogol' entitled "And It Fell Out of the Nest" (words from a children's song played on the radio) the producer B. Golubovskiy has created a model of the deformed, crippled psychology of human society. A hospital for the mentally ill demonstrates in miniature the social ills of life behind its walls.

Head Nurse Ratchet, in a strong and vivid portrayal by S. Bragarnik, is able to suppress and annihilate any surge of will or joy in those clinic patients entrusted to her; she can obliterate and trample the personality of each one! At times she herself seems to be crazy; however, this is not the case. Bragarnik studies and observes the monstrous abnormality of the laws of a society where even the slightest power turns the person who has it into a cruel, unjust tyrant. The conflict between Ratchet and McMurphy is all the more dramatic, even though all of McMurphy's efforts are in vain and his struggle was destined for failure from the beginning.

I repeat, however, that not many significant works can be attributed to the Moscow theaters.

In the CPSU Central Committee decree "Work of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academy Theater Imeni Yanka Kupala" from materials in the recently concluded CPSU Central Committee Plenum on current problems in ideological mass political party work the statement is made that while the ideological war is being exacerbated the choice of foreign intellectual creations should be approached with greater care; the repertoire should be filled more actively with plays by Soviet and progressive foreign authors, plays which expose the reactionary essence of imperialism and the profound crisis of its spiritual culture.

The international education of laborers by examples of the struggle for national sovereignty, freedom and peace that is being waged today all over the world is the supreme mission of the theatrical art. This is why it is particularly disappointing that Soviet playwrights are writing very few plays dealing with international problems. It is even more disappointing that there is no system for choosing works by foreign authors. This results in distressing repertorial errors.

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## NATIONAL

### OBKOM CHIEF ON PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL SOVIETS

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 6, June 1983 (signed to press 20 May 1983) publishes on pages 21-28 a 3,500-word article by Volgograd Obkom First Secretary L. S. Kulichenko entitled "Unity of Word and Deed." Kulichenko discusses the role of local soviets in economic and social development and the performance of soviet executive committees in carrying out decisions. He decries the fact that the work of some responsible bodies is characterized by "needless generation of paper, repeated decisions which contribute nothing new, and superfluous meetings and conferences." To remedy this situation Kulichenko proposes, among other things, closer supervision over the administrative apparat by local party organs and strengthening and extending ties to the masses.

### SECOND EDITION OF ANTI-ZIONIST BOOK DRAWS PRAISE

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 25 June 1983 on page 3 carries a 500-word article titled "A Call to Vigilance" by Ya. Kudryashov. The article notes the publication of a second edition of Tsezar' Solodar's "Dark Curtain" [in Russian; Moscow, 1982] and notes that Solodar' is a member of the presidium of the recently created anti-Zionist committee. According to the reviewer, "the key words of the entire work" are as follows: "Zionism's master is the most influential and the most dangerous for peace and progress of all masters--its name is anti-communism."

### WESTERN SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOVIET WORKING CLASS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-June 1983 (signed to press 12 May 1983) on pages 106-114 carries a 3500-word article titled "A Critique of Bourgeois Falsification of the Social Activism of the Soviet Working Class" by V. A. Stukalov and A. Yu. Myagkov. The article examines a number of American and West European scholarly studies of the Soviet working class and attacks any notion that the Soviet working class is discontented, separated from the party or other classes in the USSR, or not represented in the ruling bodies. According to the authors, the studies examined are not simply bad or misguided sociology but intentional falsification and anti-Soviet propaganda.

#### NEW BOOK PRESENTS WESTERN LIFE THROUGH EYES OF RETURNING EMIGRES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 7 July 1983 page 4 carries an 800-word article titled "I Regret the Years of Emigration" by APN reviewer Lev Bobrov. The article announces publication of a collection of personal accounts of Western life by returning emigres; these accounts are provided by famous returning emigres from the first years of the Soviet regime, such as A. N. Tolstoy, and by more recent returnees. Each account stresses the darker side of life in the West and includes a personal testimony of gratitude to the Soviet regime and its way of life. According to the reviewer, these accounts refute the myth of "an eternal Russia separate from Soviet power...All honest and sober emigres acknowledge that, only by becoming Soviet did Russia discover her true majesty...[These emigres]...turned toward their native land. Having tasted bourgeois life and often far from suffering in these lands, they preferred the socialist way of life."

#### SVERDLOVSK TEACHER DESCRIBES ATHEISTIC WORK WITH BAPTIST CHILDREN

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 July 1983 on page 3 carries a 700-word article titled "'Witness From God'" by L. Nokhrina, a teacher at School Number 34 in Sverdlovsk. The article opens with an account of the trial of Lena Leonova, a member of a Reform Baptist Community, who was accused of spreading anti-Soviet literature. Leonova was the author's former pupil. Nokhrina reflects on her personal failure with Leonova and on atheistic education with young children in general. Presently, Lena's sister, Anechka, is a pupil and is asking Nokhrina probing questions about God and religious faith. "A child's religiousity," writes Nokhrina, "is a problem which has been little studied...And it seems to me atheistic propaganda has still not found a language with which to speak to young people." Nokhrina notes the success of special evenings devoted to "Chemistry Without Miracles," a demonstration of how religious "miracles" can be easily duplicated in the chemistry lab. Special question-and-answer sessions and individual work with students also meets with some success. Yet these things are not enough: "That very same Lena Leonova, who was in court, received the highest marks in the natural sciences. She knows that the world is operated by natural processes and not by the will of God. She knows, and yet she believes in the 'Most High.' Her faith is not from ignorance or lack of knowledge, but because she does not believe in herself or her comrades. She has been told that all people on earth are sinners. To uplift man--this is what atheistic lessons must strive for from the first to the final class. No matter what we are speaking about--about the cosmos, or the mysteries of nature, about grief or joy, about good or evil--everything must be presented on the basis of the glorification of human dignity, of the inexhaustible strengths and possibilities of man."

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REGIONAL

RASHIDOV'S REPORT AT ELEVENTH PLENUM OF CC UZBEK CP

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jul 83 pp 2-4

[Report by Sh.R. Rashidov: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for Fulfilling Decisions Coming out of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Statements and Conclusions Contained in the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

We know very well that the constant development of the theory and the elaboration of new and urgent problems of public life provide the foundation for success in the political and indoctrinational work. With this in mind, Uzbekistan's party organization is striving to enhance the scientific level of the propaganda and agitation. The republic's scholars are working on such urgent problems as our experience in the building of the new system in a situation of transition from feudalism to socialism, bypassing capitalism, the continued merging of nations and ethnic groups in the contemporary period, the development of Uzbekistan's productive forces within the single national economic complex, and others.

At the same time, the criticism leveled at representatives of the social sciences at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is also directly applicable to our republic's scholars. We know that some of our research is performed on a low ideological and theoretical level and does not produce the needed, practical solutions to important problems. Some of the scientific workers still lack the necessary theoretical and professional training. A number of party organizations are not devoting proper attention to the indoctrinational work performed with the scientific cadres.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed the fact that the task of further strengthening the linkage between science and life and improving the interaction between theoretical thought and the practices employed for the communist indoctrination is coming to the fore in the contemporary situation. The republic's scholars should be focusing their attention on the improvement of planning for the scientific research, enhancing their ideological and theoretical understanding and their productivity.

It is presently becoming exceptionally important to study such problems as the transition to intensive development for the national economy, the actual combining of the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the

scientific and technological revolution and the selection of optimal ways of enhancing production effectiveness and improving product quality.

We must step up our comprehensive research for the development of production associations and the intensification of agroindustrial integration, and the elaboration of the large, comprehensive "Cotton," "Water" and "Labor Resources" scientific production programs.

In view of the specific demographic processes occurring in the republic, we must work our recommendations for making efficient use of labor resources, especially recommendations for turning out specialists with a higher or secondary education, both with respect to total numbers and for the various specialties, in accordance with the prospects for Uzbekistan's economic development.

We need to give special attention to the study of the patterns involved in the shaping of the communist awareness and the spiritual sphere, the internationalization of all areas of our life and the dialectics involved in the prospering and the equalization of the socialist nations.

Under developed socialism it is crucial to have a common scientific and technological policy. An enormous amount of work will have to be performed to create new machines, devices and technologies, to automate production and to drastically reduce the amount of manual labor. We are going to have to bring about the use of computers and robots and the adoption of a flexible technology making it possible to rapidly and efficiently reorganize production for the manufacture of new products.

The republic's industrial output will exceed 20 billion rubles for the first time in 1983, compared with 18.5 billion rubles for 1980, a production growth rate of 14.8%. In order to reach the goals outlined, we need to create good working conditions, to enhance labor productivity, increase growth rates for production, improve the quality of the work, cut production costs and step up the indoctrinational process.

Measures for realizing the Food Program occupy a central place in the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR. The main task in agriculture is still that of thoroughly enhancing cotton production and improving the quality of the raw cotton.

The production of foodstuffs is also one of the main tasks. With an overall growth of 3.5 percent in gross agricultural output, the production of foodstuffs is to increase by 6.2 percent, mainly the production of corn and rice.

Introduction of the brigade system of labor organization and incentives is a matter of great political and economic importance. More than 40 percent of the production subdivisions in the republic's agriculture are already working under the new system. Profitability in the brigades has exceeded 40 percent, and they have achieved an output of 5,000 rubles worth of products per worker.

The experience of the crop producers in Surkhan-Darya and other oblasts has shown that the collective contract increases the workers' incentive to obtain

quality products, permits a balanced combination of personal interests and the interests of the farm and enhances the responsibility and the activeness of each worker.

The transition to the new labor methods requires thorough preparation, improved control over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption, the study and development of an effective system of incentives for increasing labor productivity, reducing production costs and conserving materials and resources. We need to shift the focus of all the ideological and indoctrinational work to the brigades.

A great deal remains to be done to publicize the exemplary methods of labor, intensive management and thrifty utilization of material, labor and financial resources. The Uzbek Sel'mash Plant, for example, has cut consumption norms and is saving several hundreds of tons of metal annually as a result. The experience of such enterprises has not been properly disseminated, however. As a result, we are too slow in fulfilling assignments for the conservation of fuel, energy and other resources.

The entire system of propaganda and agitation should actively develop the new type of economic thinking, which is oriented toward initiative and socialist enterprise, the enhancement of responsibility for the assigned job, a thrifty regard for the people's property and the achievement of the best results with the smallest possible outlays.

The mass media and propaganda means have begun giving more thorough coverage to the struggle being waged by the republic's workers to intensify production, enhance the effectiveness and the quality of the work and implement the Food Program, and are attempting to effectively influence the processes of ideological, labor and moral indoctrination.

At the same time, however, not every issue of a newspaper or magazine, not every radio and television broadcast, is providing motivation to improve the work, not all of them have evoked a vital response in the readers, the viewers and the listeners. In their letters the workers frequently express dissatisfaction with the content of the material, the amount of information contained therein, the language and the style with which it is presented. The timing of the reports leaves a great deal to be desired. Figuratively speaking, not every shot in the powerful ideological volley is accurately striking the target.

This is still occurring because the mass media and means of propaganda are not giving adequate consideration to the improved educational and cultural level of the workers, to the dynamic nature of the social and economic processes occurring in our society's spiritual life or to the increased intensity of the ideological struggle being waged in the international arena.

At the June plenum the performance of many of the rayon and city newspapers came in for serious criticism. The significant failings in the local press are the result primarily of inadequate attention on the part of certain party committees to their press agencies, the journalists and the printing facilities.



We need to see to it that the rayon and city newspapers do not simply reproduce articles from the oblast and republic and especially, the central, newspapers. The main area of application for the rayon press consists in covering local life with all its problems. This should be done on a substantive and a good professional level.

Naturally, this requires initiative, determination and principle on the part of the journalists. With respect to this we need to stress the fact that the fear of openly raising urgent questions for discussion, the tendency to gloss over acute problems and to hush up reports of shortcomings and difficulties are incompatible with the tasks set by the party in the area of ideological and indoctrinational work.

Certainly, criticism, and especially criticism in the press, should be made in a positive manner and should be earnest and constructive. A disrespectful tone, expressions insulting to the individual and attempts to substitute caustic remarks for in-depth study are unacceptable in this work. The party committees must hold their press agencies strictly accountable for these things.

We also need to be stricter with those who fail to respond to the serious statements contained in the press, however, and those who respond only as a formality, only with written formal replies.

The continued expansion of the radio and television network should be under the special control of the party committees. We need to increase the number of television relay facilities, since a number of the remote rayons have poor or no television reception.

We must accelerate the conversion of the newspapers to offset printing and provide the industry with photo-montage and other modern equipment as rapidly as possible. In order to accelerate delivery of the newspapers we apparently need to create stations for receiving facsimile telegraphy and for the printing of central and republic newspapers for regional circulation.

The publishing industry has undergone further development in the republic. Although the numbers of copies of published books are growing, the number of books available per capita is still low. The figure for the nation as a whole is steadily growing, however. The republic is experiencing an acute shortage of textbooks in the Uzbek language for certain subjects for the schools, vocational and technical schools and VUZs and the specific portion represented by fiction and children's literature is growing too slowly.

Movies have inestimable indoctrinational potential. Their enormous ideological and political impact is still far from fully utilized, however. The fact that the state, trade union and departmental movie network is so greatly dispersed is negatively affecting the use of the projection equipment and film stocks and the scheduling of films for showing. Many film rental organizations operate at a loss, while a considerable portion of the population does not have access to films. In most cases the construction of movie theaters lags behind the standard construction periods by 1.5- to 2-fold.



Goskino[State Committee for Cinematography] and the republic's creative unions should focus the efforts of all the workers upon the achievement of the end result--quality productions and works with a highly effective social impact.

We must work more vigorously to orient the workers of cultural and educational institutions toward the lives of the labor collectives. They should visit the enterprises, study the demands of the people, develop more and more vigorously the work performed in the residential areas and at the vacation sites, and involve the scientific and technological intelligentsia and the best-trained workers in their work.

The Ministry of Culture, Goskino and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the book trade of the Uzbek SSR should improve their supervision over the development of various areas of life for Uzbekistan's workers. The CPSU Central Committee directs party organizations, creative unions and cultural establishments to create an atmosphere in which lack of principle, excessive tolerance and subjective prejudices have no place.

Comrades!

Today, when foreign imperialist propaganda has been stepped up and attempts are being made to arouse nationalistic attitudes and religious prejudices, the ideological cadres must display a high level of principle and real Leninist party-mindedness, making it possible to objectively assess events of the past and the present, to resolutely expose acts of ideological diversion by our class enemy. The acuteness of the contemporary international situation demands that we make creative use of existing know-how, seek and find new forms and methods for informational and propaganda and counter-propaganda measures.

We are doing a great deal in this respect, but far from everything possible. Far from full application is being made of existing reserves for enhancing the quality of propaganda on policy by the Uzbek Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Uzbek Society for Cultural Relations with Countrymen Abroad (the "Vatan" Society), foreign broadcasts by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, Goskino, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions, the Ministry of Culture, the creative unions, the Inturist system, the Uzbek Department of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the Uzbek Trade-Union Council and Uzbekistan's Komsomol.

All of these organizations must drastically increase their efforts to coordinate their work. They must expose anti-communism effectively and with thorough reasoning, on a high scientific level and backed up with proof, reveal the aggressive nature of contemporary capitalism, counter the psychological war initiated by capitalism with the powerful and convincing truth on the situation in the world, the peace-loving course of the CPSU and its struggle for peace on earth, for the social and national rights of peoples.

In all of this work they should make full use of the report presented by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union" and the decree passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet on this matter.

The party Central Committee's instruction directing the first secretaries of the party committees and all of the communists in charge to engage constantly in ideological work is exceptionally important. The CPSU Central Committee demands an all-round increase in responsibility not only for the fulfillment of production assignments, but also for the moral and psychological climate in the collective, for the ideological effects of the economic functioning.

Every leader influences the awareness and the mood of the collective with his entire work style, with his attitude toward the job, his treatment of the people, his personal conduct and example. We need to be reminded of this because in our republic, in the words of Comrade K.Ya. Chernenko, we encounter symptoms of the "loftiness disease," cases of conceit, crudeness and red tape.

We sometimes find certain leaders avoiding the indoctrinational work, ignoring possibilities for meeting with the people, talking about the state of affairs and the current tasks and answering troublesome questions. Direct contact with the workers, a knowledge of their opinions and moods, and the personal influencing of the minds and hearts of the people are an absolute and essential condition for the successful performance of any leader.

We must do everything possible to organize the in-depth and thorough study and forecasting of public opinion among the republic's workers, to make this a strictly scientific process. The Academy of Sciences, which already has a special sociology department, and all the other ideological institutions, must do a great deal in this area. We need to take more extensive advantage of the opportunities of common political discussion days and direct contacts between the leaders and the masses to learn public opinion. We need to further improve the handling of letters and suggestions from the workers.

The party is devoting a great deal of attention to ideological work among the youth. The young generation beginning an independent life today is the most literate of any generation in the country's history, and has the best job training. Loyal to the party ideals, our youth are working selflessly at the forward edges of the five-year plan and guarding the peace and tranquility of the socialist commonwealth.

The work performed with the youth in our republic's situation is especially important. We must tirelessly concern ourselves with the tempering of the youth who have not actually experienced the rigorous trials and hardships which fell to the lot of our state. This is the common concern of the family, the school, the labor collective, the Komsomol, party organizations, soviet and economic bodies.

The role of the vocational and technical schools is growing in the large task of indoctrinating the youth. This is where the cadres of our society's most advanced and progressive class are developed, and these are the schools which assure the most effective and balanced combination of general education and vocational training for the youth.

A great deal has been done in the republic in recent years to develop the vocational and technical education system. The system of vocational and technical schools has grown 4-fold since the beginning of the 9th Five-Year Plan. A third

of all the republic's workers are now trained in the vocational and technical schools. This is still not adequate, however. It was pointed out at the plenum that in Leningrad Oblast 85 percent of the skilled workers are trained in these schools. This should be an example and a guideline for us.

We must continue to develop the vocational and technical training, to strive for a situation in which each of the graduates becomes an outstanding worker and an innovator in production and loyally continues the revolutionary and labor traditions of the working class. The State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must become directly involved in the improvement of the training and indoctrinational process, resolutely combat personnel turnover and the high failure rate among the students and build up the training materials base for the schools.

One of the main issues pertaining to vocational and technical education is that of enhancing the prestige of these educational institutions among the youth and their parents. We cannot permit the student bodies of these schools to consist mainly of "problem" students and poor achievers from the general education schools. The latter are doing a disservice to the vocational and technical schools by giving them such "cadres" as these. The working class needs excellent and good performers no less than do the higher school and science. It is long since time for this to be understood by those educators who tell the school children: "If you are a poor student here, you will end up in a vocational and technical school."

The ideological effect from the teaching of the social disciplines is being increased in the indoctrination of the youth. The party has entrusted to the social science teachers of the VUZs one of the most important areas of ideological, political and indoctrinational work. We can say that our society's spiritual potential is shaped in this process.

Not all of the republic's social science departments are properly fulfilling their function, however. We cannot be satisfied with the state of the work performed to teach Marxism-Leninism to the students. Many lectures and seminars are poorly related to matters of acute interest to the youth, and formalism is still frequently in evidence in the presentation of the classes.

The Komsomol is doing a great deal with respect to the development of political, civic and moral qualities in the youth. We cannot fail to notice, however, the fact that many Komsomol organizations are avoiding current problems of real concern to the youth and are not succeeding in reacting promptly to new trends and interests among the youth, in channeling them into the proper directions.

The ostentation and fuss, haste in working out issues and carrying out the measures, and the lack of consistency still to be found in many Komsomol organizations are not contributing to the indoctrination of the young people. The Uabek Komsomol Central Committee and all of the republic's youth aktiv should make a serious effort to correct these shortcomings.

All of the party and Komsomol organizations are required to persistently and consistently implement Lenin's immortal precept "to study communism." The development of communist morality and the campaign against apathy, egotism, Philistinism and all attempts to bring alien views and morals into our midst should have a special place in the training and indoctrination of the young men and women.

It is the duty of party and Komsomol organizations to instil in the young generation a sense of responsibility for the fate of socialism, for the homeland's prosperity and security. Military-patriotic work is the sacred duty of the party and the Komsomol, of all the state and public organizations, especially in the situation of exacerbation of the international situation. All efforts and means should be focused upon the preparation of the youth for military service, the indoctrination of the upcoming generation in the glorious traditions of the army and navy.

Along with the army political organs, the party organizations should strive to see that the young people entering the army are highly literate, ideologically and physically strong, that the service in our heroic Armed Forces becomes for them a remarkable school of labor and military training, of moral purity and courage, patriotism and internationalism. They must be more vigorous in the work of providing job orientation in the military occupations for youth of the local nationality and take maximum advantage of the preferential conditions extended to the youth of the Union republics with respect to entering military educational institutions without taking the entrance exams.

Comrades!

Questions pertaining to the further development of the CPSU's national policy occupy an important place in the 26th CPSU Congress materials and in speeches delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. The July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once again underscored the fact that the indoctrination of the workers in a spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism is an extremely important condition for the party's successful work to perfect developed socialism.

In Soviet Uzbekistan, where members of 120 nations and ethnic groups live and work, it is very important to take their specific national traditions, philosophies and cultures into account in the ideological work.

The basic focuses and tasks involved in this work are defined in well-known party documents and the report by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR." We had substantive discussion of this subject in our republic at a scientific and theoretical conference devoted to the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the multinational Soviet state.

The party demands that we promptly spot positive new changes occurring in national relations, thoroughly study the trends present in the prospering and equalization of the nations and find forms of work which create even greater expanse for the mutual enrichment of our peoples' cultures.

We must develop in each individual a sense of pride in the socialist society, a sense of inviolable fraternal friendship among the peoples of the USSR, and strive to see that every person is aware of the unity of the international and national interests, places the general Union interests above all else and thoroughly understands that the prospering of all our country's peoples can only be made possible by strengthening their unity and equality.

The Academy of Sciences and all the republic's social scientists are expected to provide the party and ideological organizations with a great deal of

assistance in this area. We expect them to perform fundamental studies in the theory and practices of international indoctrination, studies which will actually indicate ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of this work.

We need to make more vigorous application of the traditions of the workers of all the fraternal republics and the diverse forms of ideological, labor and moral indoctrination in the development of international awareness, and to perform this work extensively, persistently and earnestly.

Our internationalism is an active process, and it must be manifested in concrete form in the intensification of the work performed by Uzbekistan's people in the Nonchernozem Zone, Siberia, the construction of the BAM and other priority construction projects of the five-year period. We need to work more vigorously to combine the organizational and explanatory work in this area, to assure the unity of all areas of organizational and economic and mass political work having to do with the mobilization of the workers, primarily the youth, for the construction of the homeland's most important national economic projects.

The great Russian language has a noble and honored role in the uniting of the peoples, in the strengthening and the development of our multinational state. Fluency in the language of Lenin is becoming an objective necessity and a requirement for each citizen in the contemporary situation. It is a powerful means of acquainting the masses with the treasures of Soviet and world culture, of achieving scientific and technological progress and of strengthening the nation's defense capability.

The Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party is constantly working on questions pertaining to the teaching of the Russian language and is performing purposeful work to step up the study of the Russian language, to enhance its role in the communist indoctrination of the people and the improvement of the preparation of the young people to serve in the Soviet Army.

Despite the extensive work performed in this area, however, many graduates of the secondary educational institutions, especially in the rural areas, have a poor knowledge of the Russian language and encounter difficulties in their personal international communication, in the production and the social and political work and in the performance their military service.

The decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Additional Measures to Improve the Study of the Russian Language in General Education Schools and Other Educational Institutions of the Union Republics," calls for the creation of the conditions necessary to fully satisfy the desires and needs of the youth in the national republics with respect to studying and perfecting their knowledge of the Russian language.

We must do everything possible to expand the study of the Russian language by children attending pre-school establishments. We should give special attention to the study and the teaching of the Russian language at teachers' schools, institutes and universities, achieving a situation in which every graduate knows Russian as a second native tongue, regardless of his special field.

Five All-Union and regional conferences on the study and teaching of the Russian language have been held in the republic in recent years. The latest conference was recently held in Samarkand, which, in addition to general policy and theoretical questions, discussed practical recommendations aimed at thoroughly improving the teaching of Russian to the youth subject to being drafted into the Soviet Army.

The party tells us also to give special attention to the believers, that special group of the population.

There has been especially marked intensification of the role of Islam, the Muslim clergy and religious organizations in recent years in the ideological and political life of bordering nations of the East. Questions of scientific-atheistic indoctrination are therefore becoming especially important.

Recently, especially since the CPSU Central Committee issued its instructions on the intensification of atheistic indoctrination, we have done a great deal to develop a scientific-materialistic outlook in the people and to assure strict observance of the Soviet laws on religions. This is not a temporary campaign. It requires prolonged and painstaking work, extensive and coordinated efforts on the part of party, soviet and public organizations.

The coordination of the work performed by state and public organizations with respect to the study, the summarization and dissemination of Soviet traditions and customs, the commemoration of holidays and the establishment of new customs and ceremonies needs to be improved. The experience accumulated by many party and soviet organizations has proved the existence of considerable reserves for perfecting Soviet rites and ceremonies and turning them into a more active element of scientific-atheistic indoctrination.

Women constitute yet another group of the population needing our constant attention.

The Central Committee, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Uzbek Communist Party are implementing a vast system of measures to further increase the labor and political activeness of the women and to involve them in publically useful work. Special attention is being given to the improvement of working and living conditions, possibilities for their rest and relaxation and the protection of mother and child.

There are still numerous deficiencies and failings in the ideological and indoctrinational work performed among women, however. It does not always and everywhere produce the proper effect. Some party committees and ispolkoms of local soviets are not giving proper attention to the matter of involving women in productive labor and are not creating conditions conducive to this.

In some places few women are accepted into the ranks of the CPSU and few are advanced to positions of leadership.

Few women are advanced to such positions in Syrdarinskiy, Kegeyliyskiy and Buwaydinskiy rayons and in the cities of Shakhrisabz, Kuvasay and Yangiabad.

The campaign against relics of the past with respect to women is not being pursued with adequate persistence, and a situation of severe condemnation of individuals degrading their honor and dignity is not being created.

It is the task of party organizations, local soviets, trade union and public organizations to create better living and working conditions for the working women. We need to be more vigorous in our efforts to involve women in trade, consumer services, public catering and public health.

Without weakening their attention to the ideological and indoctrinational work performed in the labor collectives, the party organizations today are increasingly placing the stress on the state of the work performed in the area of living conditions and personal services, one of the most important aspects of a person's life. An enormous amount of attention is being devoted to the organization of good living conditions and personal services, especially in the rural areas.

The cultural and personal service systems of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the agroindustrial associations have undergone further development since the 26th CPSU Congress. The establishment of the official positions of deputy kolkhoz chairman and deputy sovkhoz director for quality of life was an important step toward improving the organization of this work.

The elimination of social differences between the city and the village was reconfirmed as a matter of great political importance and a main line of action in decisions coming out of the June Central Committee Plenum. By enhancing the quality of life for the republic's population, we thereby also resolve pressing problems of economic life. The success of all the national economic plans depends upon the living conditions of the workers, upon how well they work and their possibilities for rest and relaxation.

There can be no sideline observers in the work of enhancing the quality of life for the workers, a task of common-party and common-state importance. This work requires the broadest and most active possible participation by all the communists and all the ideological cadres.

The party demands that the ideological work embrace all aspects of the vital activities of the people, including their leisure time and family relations. They should spend their leisure time in a worthwhile and interesting manner. It should help to develop the individual's talents, to develop in the people, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated, "the quality of intelligent consumption."

It is extremely important for every individual to be aware that he is receiving constant attention, both at work and during his free time. We have a certain amount of experience in this area. Public centers for mass political work are functioning successfully in many of the republic's communities.

Experience has shown that the centers actively attract people, that they contribute significantly to the systematic establishment of a progressive life style, to the propaganda of new and progressive customs and ceremonies, to the campaign against relics of the past, and so forth.



I believe that in the future, when we create new housing tracts and microrayons, we should always plan for the construction of public centers for organizing mass agitation work in the residential areas. We hope that Gosplan and the ispolkoms of the soviets will take this experience into account and make the required adjustments in the plans for the social and economic development of our cities and villages and for providing them with services and amenities.

Concern for the health of the people has been and remains the party's highest goal.

The party attaches special importance to preventive medicine in the system of measures to protect the health of the workers. Its importance was stressed once again and with special force at the June Plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov: "The prevention of illnesses, with annual medical checkups for the entire population as one of the means, should receive special attention. We are dealing with the health of the people, after all, that is, with a matter of super-importance, both socially and economically."

We are talking about the most important factor in the fulfillment of all our plans, the most important goal of our most humane society.

We need to join efforts to strive for health checkups for the entire population, for all ages and occupational groups, to improve the quality of the work performed to prevent illnesses.

We should coordinate more closely the work of public health and cultural establishments and the administrative agencies. We need to closely link matters pertaining to the people's leisure time to the strengthening of public order and the reliable assurance of peace and personal safety for the citizens. We need to show greater concern for and give more attention to developing physical culture and sports.

We should not be made complacent by certain successes we have achieved in the physical culture movement. There are still oblasts, cities and rayons in the republic, in which party supervision of this sector of ideological work is not being exercised as demanded by the Central Committee.

The main focus of mass physical culture, health improvement and sports work has not been universally shifted to the labor collectives or the residential areas of the population. Rural, interfarm sports clubs are being organized slowly.

The organization of extracurricular and extramural mass physical culture and sports work at the schools is in need of basic improvement. We need to work more consistently on problems pertaining to the production of sporting goods and the improvement of trade in such goods. The use of the sports facilities is still inadequate.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, management leaders, ideological workers and the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports should constantly bear in mind the fact that failings in physical education frequently result in serious losses in production, in mass defense work and mainly, in that most important treasure of our society--the health of the workers.

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## REGIONAL

### LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET VIEWS LABOR RESOURCES

Speech by K. Kayris

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Speech by K. Kayris, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and deputy to the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, given at the Seventh Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, held in Vilnius on 7 June 1983: "Efficiently Utilizing Labor Resources, Forming Stable Workforces"\*)]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

At the end of last year our country's working people celebrated an important event -- the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. Our country has changed unrecognizably during this period. Productive resources have grown, new branches of industry have been created, the economy and culture of all union republics have flourished, and the authority and prestige of the Soviet State in the international arena have increased.

The working people of Soviet Lithuania have achieved great success in the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR. The 11th Five-Year Plan has begun in conditions of developed economic and scientific-technological potential, a multibranch industry, large-scale mechanized agriculture, and with highly-skilled worker and specialist cadres available.

The large scale of production, complex economic linkages and, finally, an adverse demographic situation, expressed in a declining birth rate and declining rate of growth of the able-bodied population, are forcing us to devote greater attention to intensification of production, efficient utilization of labor resources, and formation of stable workforces. This is earnestly demanded of us by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 18th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The industrial output and labor productivity growth rates for the first two years of this five-year plan were higher than specified by the five-year plan targets. An increasingly larger portion of production growth is being achieved by increasing labor productivity. At the same time the rate of growth of industrial-production personnel has been cut in half. At the present time approximately one half of industrial enterprises are generating their entire

\* Published in abridged form

output growth without increasing, while some are doing it even with a reduction in the total number of employees. Positive changes are also occurring in other sectors of the economy.

Implementation of production intensification measures ratified by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic council of ministers is of great importance for boosting efficiency of labor in the economy. This includes first and foremost successful implementation of specific-purpose combined programs to achieve intensification of industrial production and construction, to reduce manual labor in the handling of goods and in transport activities, efficient utilization of electric power and fuel, plus others.

One of the most important areas of activity of soviet agencies is monitoring utilization of labor resources at enterprises, at establishments and in organizations located on the territory of the soviets of people's deputies. It is gratifying to note that the majority of city and rayon soviets, their executive committees and standing commissions are more effectively utilizing their duly authorized powers. Reports by economic officials are being regularly presented at sessions and meetings, on strengthening state and labor discipline, utilizing labor resources and work time, and verification of execution of decisions adopted on these items is improving.

As practical experience has shown, the best results are achieved wherever a smoothly-working system of measures is devised and is operating, where effective forms of monitoring and verification are employed, and where advanced know-how is disseminated. For example, the Alitus city committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the executive committee of the Alitus City Soviet, working in cooperation with Gosplan's Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Economic Planning, were the first in the republic to formulate and successfully to implement combined programs to intensify industrial production and reduce manual labor in industry.

Meriting serious attention is the initiative of the Shyaulyay city committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the executive committee of the Shyaulyay City Soviet, and the LiSSR Academy of Sciences in the area of comprehensive scientific and technical cooperation. Fifteen enterprises in this city and 11 institutes of the Academy of Sciences signed scientific and technical cooperation contracts for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

There has been significant growth in the role of city and rayon soviets in settling territorial questions pertaining to management and balancing of labor resources. The labor resource balance sheets of the republic, cities and rayons, as well as establishment of manpower ceilings, constituted the principal instruments of the system of control and management of labor resources. All industrial associations and enterprises, regardless of their ministerial subordination, should coordinate with city and rayon executive committees the total number of employed persons for the corresponding plan-covered period. The maximum limits of workforce size are determined by specific decisions of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers not only for the corresponding year but also for the concluding year of the five-year plan.

Soviet executive committees in turn will be able to take active part in planning and distribution of labor resources, taking into consideration the specific features of the city or rayon. The Vilnius, Kaunas, and Panevezhis city soviets, the Jonavskiy, Ukmergskiy, and Utenskiy rayon and other soviets are functioning as genuine and demanding proprietors, consistently combining branch and territorial management and planning.

The rate of advance could be greater if all city and rayon soviets and their executive committees had a businesslike attitude toward development of the economy within their jurisdictional area. Serious attention was devoted to this at the May meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in examining the question of further enhancing the role of the soviets in the area of economic management activity. There still sometimes occur in this country instances of a less than firm assessment of proposals and suggestions by ministries, agencies, associations and enterprises of all-union subordination on the establishment of new and expansion of existing production subdivisions, which requires considerable additional manpower. Such proposals, proceeding from local interests and ignoring balance in planning future development of industry, construction, agriculture and other sectors of the economy with available labor resources, are sometimes given unwarranted support, as a consequence of which it is difficult to provide cadres to certain sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture.

Ministries, agencies, associations and enterprises must also more aggressively implement the party's course of policy aimed at improving production efficiency and utilization of labor resources. There are many deficiencies in this area, however. In many places there has not yet been success in overcoming sluggishness and obsolete forms of organization of labor and management. Take, for example, observance of ceilings on total number of employees. Last year employment ceilings were exceeded by enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Kapsukas Automotive Fasteners and Components Plant, the Plunge Synthetic Leather Plant, the Utena Metal Structures and Nonstandard Equipment Plant, plus others. It is even worse when ceilings are exceeded by increasing the total number not of workers but of engineers, technicians, and white-collar personnel. Such instances have occurred this year as well.

Of principal importance in solving the problem of boosting labor productivity is a reduction in the number of persons employed in manual, low-skilled and heavy physical labor. This is not only an economic but also an important social problem as well. Considerable progress has been achieved in this area. Enterprises of the Ministry of Furniture and Woodworking Industry, Ministry of Light Industry, the Vilnius Fuel Equipment Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR Production Association, the Vilnius Drill Bit Plant, the Panevezhis Automotive Compressor Plant, the Alitus Machine Building Plant, and the Shilute Hidroprivod Plant have achieved decent results in reducing manual labor and improving its conditions.

There are also many deficiencies, however, in this area as well. A great deal of manual labor is still being used at enterprises in the printing, automotive overhaul and repair, food processing, meat packing, and fish industries.

The number of workers engaged in manual labor has even risen at the El'fa and Litbytkhim production associations, at the imeni 40th Anniversary of October, Zhai'giris, and Komunaras machine tool plants in Vilnius. Targets pertaining to manufacture of means of small-scale mechanization are not being fully met. Scientific research organizations and design offices of ministries, agencies, associations, and enterprises are taking insufficiently active part in solving problems of boosting the technological level of production and reducing manual labor.

Reducing manual labor and improving its conditions are closely linked with rehabilitation and renovation of existing enterprises. This should be taken into account by Gosplan, ministries, agencies and associations of all-union subordination. More money should be allocated for rehabilitating currently operating enterprises. It would be advisable to transition more rapidly from mechanization of individual operations to establishment of totally mechanized sections, shops, and even plants on the basis of employment of industrial automated manipulators and robots, eliminating low-skilled jobs, heavy physical labor, as well as labor in conditions hazardous to human health.

Effectiveness of utilization of equipment and labor resources depends in large measure on the level of organization of labor. A most important directional thrust in this area is the adoption of brigade and other advanced forms of organization of labor and labor remuneration.

Considerable work is being done in this direction. The number of workers involved in the brigade labor method has increased to 60 percent in industry, while the total volume of construction and installation work performed by this method by basic construction organizations amounts to more than 64 percent of the overall total. This is unquestionably a change for the better. These figures, however, fail to reflect the influence of the brigade form of organization of labor on increasing labor productivity. This influence is insignificant to date.

The basic reason for this is hastiness: frequently such brigades are formed without preliminary reorganization of production planning and management, supply, and wages. In organizing brigades at many enterprises, there is failure to establish rational production zones with a complete production cycle, where wages could be paid on the basis of end results. Thus brigades have no material incentive to achieve high end results. One should judge the effectiveness of brigade labor not only by the total number of workers engaged in operating on this method, but also by increase in labor productivity following adoption of the brigade method of labor, decrease in work time losses, labor turnover, and increased worker level of qualifications. Labor with wages paid according to a single contract for end results, comprehensiveness, and cost accountability should be the basic principles of organization of brigades.

The advantages of this method and its possibilities for increasing labor productivity are not fully applied in the construction industry either. Effectiveness of the brigade method in the construction industry is significantly diminished by shortcomings in construction planning and organization of labor. Labor resources at the beginning of the year are frequently scattered among many different construction jobs, while at year's end they are again concentrated on

completion-targeted projects. In violation of the terms of the brigade contract agreement, brigades are moved from one job with uncompleted contract work to other jobs. This results in diminished effectiveness of brigade labor, and work quality suffers.

Greater attention must be devoted to adoption of the collective form of organization of labor in agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Fish Industry Administration, councils of rayon agro-industrial associations, and agricultural administrations of rayon executive committees must specify and carry out concrete measures to achieve intensified adoption of this form of organization of labor pursuant to the demands of the decree issued by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee entitled "On Strengthening Organizational Work Pertaining to Adoption of the Collective Contract on This Republic's Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes."

Nor has perceptible progress been achieved in improving labor norming. In industry the labor of almost 80,000 workers either is not fully normed, or technically unsubstantiated output quotas are applied to them. Problems pertaining to norming the labor of engineers, technicians, and white-collar employees are being resolved only slowly.

Material and moral incentives to adopt technically substantiated output quotas are not being fully applied to workers. At the majority of enterprises workers are paid bonuses of a single amount for meeting quotas, without considering the degree to which they are justified.

Enterprise managers and trade union organizations must provide incentive to all employees for raising the technical level of labor norming and comprehensive reward for those who at their own initiative propose revising output quotas. It is necessary to step up the activities of volunteer norming offices and wages and labor norming commissions. The possibilities of socialist competition are not yet being sufficiently utilized to increase labor efficiency.

Available reserve potential for boosting labor productivity can be discovered and fully utilized only by highly skilled workers and specialists.

Last year 87,000 workers and kolkhoz farmers were trained at this republic's vocational schools and directly in production. Almost one third of these received training at vocational schools. It would seem that a large number of personnel is being trained. The scale of training of skilled workers, however, both within the vocational training system and on the job does not yet fully meet the needs of the economy for workers of certain trades. There is a constant shortage of workers of so-called general occupations -- machinists, metal trades benchworkers, welders, electricians, and truck drivers. Construction organizations are also inadequately provided with skilled personnel in some trades. There is a constant shortage of cabinetmakers, carpenters, bricklayers, painters, concrete workers, etc.

Nor are requirements in specialists yet being fully met. Supervisory and specialist slots are frequently filled by persons lacking the required level of education. Many practical workers are holding jobs as technicians, foremen, shop superintendents, shift foremen, and section heads.

In order to improve supply to the nation's economy of personnel in the most important mass occupations, volume figures for on-the-job training have been specified since the beginning of this five-year plan for ministries, agencies, and large enterprises of union subordination. Unfortunately, last year 13 ministries and agencies failed to meet their personnel training targets. In addition, approximately 60 percent of future workers are being trained by the inadequately effective individual method. There should be a more determined transition to formal-instruction training of workers. Toward this end it is necessary to develop in a planned and orderly manner a network of formal training combines and to organize at large enterprises centralized training of skilled workers in the major occupations and trades. In cities and rayons where there are several small enterprises subordinate to various agencies, inter-ministerial training combines should be set up by pooling the resources of these enterprises. Gosplan and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems should concern themselves with this, as well as executive committees of city and rayon soviets.

With the brigade labor method it is very important that workers master several jobs. To date inadequate attention is being devoted in organizing their training, however, to mastering related jobs. Last year only about 2 percent of all workers were trained in this fashion.

Keeping skilled workers and specialists from changing jobs continues to remain an especially critical problem. One still encounters cases where trained specialists do not report to their designated place of employment and do not remain employed in production. One should also note the fact that many are performing jobs which do not require special training.

We should like to discuss separately problems of providing agriculture with skilled personnel. Successful resolution of these problems will determine in large measure accomplishment of the Food Program and further development of agriculture and all branches of the agroindustrial complex.

In current conditions the principal source of replenishing the farm labor force is the younger generation. Therefore career counseling of young people to choose agricultural specializations is particularly important. Rural general-curriculum schools, career counseling offices, kolkhozes and sovkhoses should do considerable work in organizing career counseling. It is gratifying that more and more 8th-grade students and secondary-school graduates choose agricultural careers.

There are still some problems, however, in the matter of training young people for agricultural occupations. In spite of the fact that each year approximately 8,000 skilled workers are trained at rural vocational schools, their numbers are growing quite slowly on the farms. At the majority of general-curriculum schools pupils are merely given briefings and encouraged to enroll in vocational schools for the purpose of meeting plan targets. But to date we are not devoting enough effort to genuine career counseling of young people, developing in them interest in agricultural occupations, and forming labor skills in youth. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses give too little assistance to schools in developing the needed agricultural labor force.



Steering of girls into agricultural higher schools, agricultural secondary technical schools, and rural vocational schools is a serious problem at the present time, although some positive changes are now being observed in this area.

Gosplan, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the rayon executive committees must take all possible steps to implement the instructions issued by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers on establishing in each rayon, as a rule, an agricultural vocational school, in which girls would comprise not less than one third of the total students. It is advisable that they be able to study at these schools not only agricultural but also other occupations needed in rural areas.

Simultaneously with solving the problem of training young people for working in rural areas, it is very important to achieve successful execution of the ratified program which calls for building rural vocational schools and improving their facilities. Unfortunately progress is currently lagging in this area. The construction people must draw the appropriate conclusions and catch up in the very near future.

Each year, as the network of rural vocational schools expands, increasing numbers of persons must be enrolled in these schools. Therefore the executive committees of rayon and city soviets and the Ministry of Education should also more actively channel to these schools pupils from general-curriculum schools located in rayon seats. There is no justification for the fact that large numbers of rural youth are still being enrolled in urban vocational schools. It is essential to ensure that the students enrolled at all these schools consist of local youth.

Farms should also show greater interest in securing skilled personnel. The situation is still such that few young people are being sent to secondary specialized and higher agricultural schools on farm stipends.

To resolve the problem of supplying agriculture with skilled personnel means not only increasing the numbers of persons being trained. The main thing is to ensure their permanent employment on farms. As a result of a radical change in the educational level of the rural population, especially young people, higher demands are being imposed on the nature of the jobs assigned and on living conditions. And this is quite natural. We must do everything to ensure that in the very near future the village approach and in some areas even surpass urban areas in cultural conditions and services, as well as living conditions, rest and recreation opportunities.

Valuable experience in solving social problems, construction and provision of services to rural communities has been amassed in Panevezhskiy Rayon, which was given high marks at yesterday's 10th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. Much has been accomplished in the area of construction of and provision of services and amenities to rural communities in Kayshyadorskiy Rayon.



There are still many rayons, however, in which social issues are considered secondary, and their resolution continues to be put off. Last year Kupishkskiy, Rokishkskiy, and other rayons failed to meet their targets pertaining to building kindergartens and nursery schools, while 10 rayons failed to meet the meal facility construction targets, including Alitusskiy, Plungeskiy, Raseynskiy, and others. More than 50 farms lack personal and household services facilities for their people, while these personal services facilities in Mazheykskiy, Pasvalskiy, Shakyayskiy, and Shyaulyayskiy rayons lack specialist personnel. The executive committees of these rayons should address this problem.

The problem of holding specialists and skilled workers on a permanent basis is also a serious one for the production workforces in other sectors of the economy, where a great many important measures have also been carried out and positive changes achieved.

The number of workers quitting their jobs has decreased in industry and construction. Valuable experience in this area has been amassed by the Ministry of Light Industry. Problems pertaining to improving cultural-services and health conditions for personnel are being resolved in a comprehensive manner at enterprises and associations under this ministry, and a rational work and leisure-time regimen is being adopted. Workers are assimilating advanced labor methods. The system of youth career counseling and job adaptation is improving. Therefore results are evident in this area as well. Although for the most part women are employed at light industry enterprises, and frequently working in three shifts, labor turnover at these enterprises is running about 12 percent, less than the average for this republic's industry.

The Western Ship Repair Yard and certain other enterprises serve as an example of improved organization of labor, strengthened labor discipline, and proper resolution of issues of importance to their workforces pertaining to social matters and daily life.

Adequate concern about establishing stable workforces, however, is not yet being shown everywhere. On the average, more than 70,000 persons change jobs each year in industry and construction. It has been calculated that the period of unemployment between leaving one job and starting a new one averages approximately 28 days. The detriment done to the economy also increases due to a decline in labor productivity connected with the decision to change jobs and the process of breaking in at a new job.

Much more attention should be devoted to breaking in newly-hired youth. Individual job skills improvement plans should be drawn up in every work force taking into account the aspirations of young people, plans which would focus young workers toward continuous study of new technical and economic developments. It is always advisable to assign mentors, veterans of labor to young workers, and to form more Komsomol and youth sections, brigades, and production teams.

Public information and employment offices should offer more effective assistance in resolving problems of forming stable workforces and controlling movement of personnel. With a centralized employment service the time required to find a new job is reduced by an average of 12 days, and it is possible to provide manpower to enterprises of the most important sectors of the economy on a priority

basis. Therefore such an effective system of controlling the movement of worker cadres should be further developed and strengthened. The State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, working together with city and rayon executive committees, should act more decisively to increase the influence of public information and employment offices on providing enterprises and organizations with needed personnel.

Social development plans are an effective means of accomplishing production targets and forming stable workforces at the majority of associations, enterprises, and organizations. The Alitus Cotton Textile Combine serves as an example of this. Working conditions, services, rest and recreation conditions for employees have been radically improved at this combine, and levels of air pollution and noise have been reduced. Management shows proper concern both for the employees and their families. The following figures indicate the effect of the aggregate of social measures on stability of the workforce. In 1975 almost one out of every four workers could not last even a year at this combine, with the rate of labor turnover running 24 percent, while in 1982 it dropped to 9 percent. Plan targets are successfully being met.

There are many such enterprises in this republic, at which social development plans are being consistently implemented. These include the Panevezhis Ekranas Plant, the Shyauliyay Television Set Plant imeni 40th Anniversary of Soviet Lithuania, the Taurage Ceramics Plant, the Kapsukas Automated Food Processing Equipment Plant, plus many others.

Soviets are also resolving problems of social development in a more purposeful manner. Klaypeda and Shyauliyay, Ukmergskiy, Utenskiy, Yurbarkskiy, and several other rayons are doing a good job of planning and successfully implementing social tasks and other measures. Kaunas and Panevezhis are devoting considerable attention to development of the social infrastructure. They have done considerable work toward pooling the resources of enterprises for construction of common social facilities.

But much still remains to be done to ensure that the vivid examples and positive experience gained from this work become universally adopted. Machine tool enterprises, the Vilnius and Shyauliyay divisions of the Baltic Railroad, and certain construction organizations have an insufficiently serious attitude toward the social development of their workforces. Therefore ministries, agencies, and soviets should more closely monitor implementation of workforce social development plans and see that the closest attention is devoted to these matters, as well as matters pertaining to food supply.

Comrade Deputies! As was stressed at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, strengthening of labor discipline is a major reserve potential for improving work performance in all areas.

The working people of Soviet Lithuania voice unanimous approval of the appeal issued by the Muscovites to work under the slogan "Honor and Fame According to Labor," and the initiative put forth by the workforce at the Kaunas Municipal Thermal Electric Power Plant, entitled "Work Productively, With Quality, Without Violations of Labor Discipline." More than 650 workforces in this republic have already voiced support of these initiatives. Persons guilty of chronic

absenteeism, workers who make shoddy goods, and lazy workers, who do detriment to the entire workforce, are being more severely censured. At first glance the demand that labor discipline be observed seems to be very simple. Conscientious labor discipline, however, has not yet become at every workplace a code of daily conduct for every workforce and every worker. Average per worker losses of work time in industry have not seemed so bad -- somewhat more than one work day. Figured in terms of goods not produced and construction work not performed, the total will amount to several tens of millions of rubles lost. One thing is clear, however: no amount of money can compensate for the damage to morale, done to the psychological climate in the workforce by lack of organization.

Frequently enterprise officials complain that our laws are too humane and that there are inadequate possibilities of calling labor discipline violators to account. There are considerable possibilities, however, but we fail to use them. Labor discipline violators should not be given travel and accommodation package vouchers for sanatoria and rest houses; they should be moved further down the waiting list for an apartment; they should be assigned vacations at the worst time of the year, and in certain instances they should even be demoted. Most associations and enterprises, however, fail to apply these sanctions to labor discipline violators. Some places labor discipline violations are even concealed. Comradely courts, volunteer personnel departments, and commissions to combat drunkenness are called upon to an insufficiently extensive degree to combat these negative phenomena.

Services to the public are being improved in order to strengthen labor discipline. Personal services, public services, trade and other enterprises, establishments and organizations have reorganized their operations to ensure that workers and employees do not spend precious work time on services and other personal matters. Things should not be limited, however, to this reorganization. Operations at these enterprises, establishments and organizations must be continuously analyzed in order to take appropriate measures in a prompt and timely manner. It is also necessary to take all steps to improve services to the public directly at workplaces.

Alongside strengthening labor discipline and organization, we must ensure that all employees perform their duties well and in a prompt manner. "...Poor work, inactivity, and irresponsibility," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "should most directly and irrevocably affect both pay and position, as well as the moral authority of employees." It is necessary to present on a regular basis at meetings of party committees, trade union and Komsomol committees reports by shop and production subdivision supervisors on utilization of work time and on the state of labor discipline.

Local soviets, deputy groups and individual deputies must devote greater attention to the workforces of enterprises, organizations, and farms. Wherever a healthy psychological climate has been created, work proceeds smoothly and members of the workforce are demanding on one another and prize the good name of their brigade, shop, enterprise, or farm. At the Daynyay interfarm livestock enterprise in Yurbarskiy Rayon, for example, an industrious workforce has been

established. A sense of worker responsibility is skillfully instilled here. Fine traditions have been established in the workforce. It has a fine, working mood, people value their work, and labor turnover is minimal. And it is not surprising that stable production indices have been achieved at this enterprise.

Further broadening of the powers of workforces in settling current problems pertaining to production activity and social issues of enterprises, establishments, and organizations is specified in the draft USSR Law on Workforces and Enhancement of Their Role in Managing Enterprises, Establishments, and Organizations which has been submitted for public discussion. With passage of this law, the role of workforces in strengthening labor, plan, and state discipline, without which rapid advance is impossible, will become even further enhanced.

In correcting deficiencies existing in utilization of manpower, we should not forget possibilities of bringing additional labor resources into production. Retired persons, women rearing children, upper-grade secondary-school students and college students can give considerable assistance to the nation's economy. As we know, increasingly more favorable conditions are being created for this: new benefits are being offered to retired persons continuing to hold jobs, and possibilities of hiring part-time employees, of applying a sliding work schedule, and work at home are being created at enterprises.

City and rayon executive committees, ministries and agencies, associations, enterprises, organizations and farms should make a thorough effort to solve problems connected with improving protection of mother and child, with raising children, and strengthening the family. Following the birth of a child, no family should be ignored by workforces, their public organizations and administration. The family with children should be viewed as a most important component of society, on which our future depends.

Comrade Deputies! As we see, the matters of achieving efficient utilization of labor resources and forming stable workforces are complex, diversified, and encompass all areas of labor.

Cadres will to a significant degree determine the effectiveness of our efforts in these areas. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that "...we must correctly place cadres in order to ensure that persons who are politically mature, are competent, with initiative, possessing organizer abilities and a sense of the new are assigned to decisive areas, without which it is today impossible successfully to manage modern production." Therefore constant attention should be devoted to selection and placement of cadres.

I should like to express my confidence that the working people of Soviet Lithuania, ranked even more solidly behind the party of Lenin and under the guidance of the republic party organization, will work with precision, in an organized manner, and will successfully accomplish the tasks assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

Speech by V. Klikunene

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 2

[Speech by Deputy V. Klikunene, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Women's Labor and Services, Protection of Mother and Child, given at the Seventh Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, held in Vilnius on 7 June 1983"\*]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Production and social progress by the Soviet Lithuanian village and efficient utilization of available labor resources depend in large measure on our efforts in organizing social indoctrination of preschool-age children. This takes on exceptional importance in the period of seasonal farm work, when the village is in particular need of manpower.

Considerable experience has already been amassed in implementing important social programs for development of the village. Let us recall the program for building rural clinics, which generated a strong response not only in this republic but beyond its borders as well. The same can be said about establishing kindergartens and nursery schools in the village, the stimulus for which was the appeal issued by the farm workers of Pasvalskiy Rayon, which generated considerable response. Today we can state with assurance that this program is being successfully implemented. In less than 3 years of the current five-year plan 255 rural children's preschool establishments have been opened or are under construction. In 1976 village nursery schools and kindergartens were attended by only 14.6 percent of preschool-age children, while in 1983 this figure rose to 21 percent.

The network of rural preschool establishments has grown at a particularly rapid rate in recent years in Kayshyadorskiy, Pasvalskiy, Pilutskiy, Kaunasskiy, Ionavskiy, Kedaynskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Radvilishkskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Ukmergskiy, and Varenskiy rayons. In these rayons from 30 to 54 percent of rural preschool-age children are enrolled in nursery schools and kindergartens, which is greater than the republic average by a factor of 1.5-2. This is indeed substantial progress, attesting to the fruitfulness of efforts by our party agencies, soviets, economic officials, and their ability to unite people for accomplishing important tasks.

In Prenayskiy Rayon, for example, all rural preschool establishments shift to an extended day during the summer harvest time. Operation of many nursery school-kindergartens in other rayons in this republic is organized in like fashion. Groups working on days off as well are formed in preschool establishments on a number of farms during the particularly busy season. This is the way they are operating in Shilutskiy, Kaunasskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, and other rayons. In addition, arrangements are made to drive children to nursery school-kindergartens on many farms, especially during the summer harvest season.

Presently, however, more than half of all able-bodied rural women are still failing to take part in societal production -- obviously one of the factors

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involved is a lack of preschool facilities. The situation is especially unsatisfactory in Lazdiyskiy, Plungeskiy, Raseynskiy, Kupishkskiy, Kelmeskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, Akmyanskiy, Telshyayskiy, Trakayskiy, Utenskiy, and Zarasayskiy rayons. Here only 11-17 percent of preschool-age children attend nursery school-kindergartens. In some of these rayons only one third or even as few as one fifth of the farms run preschool facilities. Recently, it is true, these rayons as well have been showing concern in this area. At the same time, as was noted at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum by Central Committee First Secretary P. Grishkyavichus, we must unconditionally carry out the directive of the 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress: by the end of the five-year plan there should be a nursery school-kindergarten on every farm.

During the course of preparations for discussing the issue of rural children's preschool facilities, the members of the commissions on public education, science and culture, and on women's labor and services and protection of mother and child studied the state of affairs in this area in eight of this republic's rayons. Alongside many gratifying things, it was noted that in spite of the large number of preschool-age children, some preschool facilities in all rayons are still operating at below capacity. Understandably in certain forested and lake-dotted rayons, where there has been preserved a highly-developed system of individual farmsteads, it is probably difficult to ensure that all children attend nursery school-kindergarten. In the view of the commissions, the reasons for this are quite diversified: the site for building nursery school-kindergartens is not always selected reasonably from a geographic standpoint, and sometimes the very design is faulty. It is quite difficult to achieve adequate enrollment on those farms where children are not brought to the facility in an organized manner. Perhaps the most important factor here, however, is work with parents who, for one reason or another, are not anxious to enroll their children in nursery school-kindergartens. In many localities this explanatory work is conducted only by public education personnel, while agricultural administrations and farm management personnel devote too little attention to these problems. Local soviets, deputies, and public organizations, including women's councils, could make a much greater contribution.

Of course problems have not diminished with increase in the volume of construction of rural preschool facilities. In particular, in 1982 targets pertaining to building children's preschool facilities on this republic's sovkhozes were met by only 95 percent, and on kolkhozes -- by 82 percent. Construction crews did an unsatisfactory job in Pakruoyskiy, Birzhayskiy, Kelmeskiy, Panevezhskiy, and Rokishkskiy rayons. A certain faulty practice -- that of completing construction of nursery school-kindergartens toward the end of the year -- has not yet been eliminated. And yet as a result of this the quality of construction work frequently suffers, and the facility site is not promptly hooked up to utilities or landscaped.

We all are aware that it is no easy task for our farms or for construction organizations to complete 110-120 nursery school-kindergartens each year in this republic. Problems particularly abound with those preschool facilities which are built by the farms themselves, using their own finances and resources. Some of these are set up in structures built for a quite different purpose,



modified and adapted for this use. In order to ensure normal development of the enrolled children, most farms endeavor to create essential health and hygiene conditions in the nursery school-kindergartens and to maintain an adequate level of teaching and care. Approximately 80-90 percent of preschool facilities in Yurbarskiy, Tauragskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, and Kedaynskiy rayons are housed in standard structures. In a number of rayons, however, patently inadequate efforts are being made in this area. For example, 8 of 11 rural preschool facilities in Pakruoyskiy Rayon are housed in extremely poor quarters, while 7 out of 11 nursery school-kindergartens in Lazdiyskiy Rayon fail to meet the requirements imposed on them. Of course parents are not anxious to enroll their children in such preschool facilities.

Creation of the most favorable conditions for agricultural workers, enabling them to take active part in socially useful labor, is a particularly important social function of children's rural preschool facilities. In view of the manpower shortage on many farms, especially at the height of the period of seasonal work, this function takes on great economic significance. At the same time rural preschool facilities also perform another important task: they teach good citizenship.

The fact that children enrolled in nursery school-kindergartens are taught from an early age a respectful attitude toward the state and those who represent it is both edifying and praiseworthy. Portraits of V. I. Lenin and other party and government leaders are on display in the rooms of children's groups, while methods corners contain examples of the national flags and state emblems of the USSR and the union republics. Thematic exhibits of children's drawings are held at nursery school-kindergartens in honor of V. I. Lenin's birthday, and competitions are held for the best reading of a poem about V. I. Lenin. There has become established at many preschool facilities the fine tradition of caring for the graves of our fighting men and memorials to fighters for the people's cause. For example, the children enrolled in the nursery school-kindergartens of Varenskiy Rayon are accompanied each year by their teachers and parents on a visit to the partisan dugout shelters in Rudninskaya Forest and plant flowers by the monument to fallen fighting men at Varena. On state holidays labor and war veterans as well as production leaders and military personnel visit nursery school-kindergartens to attend morning activity events. This helps the children gain a deeper understanding of our life, helps instill in them a correct attitude toward socialist reality, and helps instill love toward their parents, their native region, and our great multinational homeland.

There is a folk saying: "What you learn as a child, you remember as an adult." Therefore those preschool facility teachers who, performing tasks of labor indoctrination of the younger generation, indoctrinate children with the example of the labor of adults, and particularly their parents, who teach children to treat the fruits of labor with solicitude are proceeding correctly. The teachers at the nursery school-kindergarten on the fruit-growing Sovkhoz imeni Michurin in Yurbarskiy Rayon, the Ginkunay Sovkhoz in Shyaulyayskiy Rayon, the Ritu Aushra Kolkhoz in Kedaynskiy Rayon, the Kupishkis land reclamation construction administration, as well as many other preschool facilities are particularly purposefully indoctrinating children in a spirit of respect for the labor of their fellow villagers. The children see with their own eyes during



outings to livestock units and kolkhoz fields how their parents cultivate the soil, plant grain, feed and care for livestock.

Life on one's kolkhoz, other people and their doings constitute an inexhaustible source for a child's cognition of the world. The teachers of almost all children's preschool facilities without exception, in raising tomorrow's future rural citizen, endeavor to awaken in him interest in the things around him, to instill respect for the working man, a sense of pride in his parents who work on the farm, and to develop in him rudimentary work skills. In the nursery school-kindergarten vegetable gardens and nature plots children take part in growing flowers and raising vegetables, taking joy in their own work and the successes of their comrades.

Many different problems are arising to face us in connection with expansion of the scale of construction of preschool facilities in this republic. One of these problems is that of training skilled personnel for these facilities. Literally just a few years ago one frequently would hear complaints about a shortage of persons specializing in preschool education. It is gratifying that today 92.5 percent of rural nursery school-kindergarten teachers possess the requisite formal training. Many farms, when proceeding to build preschool facilities, take steps in advance to determine who will be working there. For example, 10 future nursery school-kindergarten personnel are to be sent to receive training at education schools and higher educational institutions this year from Kayshyadorskiy Rayon. Five secondary school graduates with farm stipends have now been sent to education schools from Shilutskiy Rayon. Like examples can be found in all rayons. A substantial number of rural preschool facility teachers are enrolled in correspondence courses.

Sociologists claim that the process of migration to the city by the rural population, which has been taking place at an excessively rapid pace, has significantly slowed in recent years. This of course is due to a number of causes. It is undoubted, however, that one of these is the large-scale construction of social-designation facilities, including nursery school-kindergartens, and reorganization of their operating schedule in conformity with conditions which are maximally acceptable to parents. These matters are determined in a purposeful manner in this republic. But it is not so important for us today to rejoice at achieved successes as it is to analyze existing shortcomings and difficulties and to find a correct solution to the present situation.

Deputies and experts have established in the course of visiting rural preschool facilities that some places physical education offered to the children fails to meet today's demands. Of course much here demands on the teachers themselves and on their inventiveness. Requisite conditions are also needed for this, however: adequately large rooms for sports classes, well-equipped outdoor facilities, and suitable athletic equipment. But all this is obviously in short supply. It is true that the Smalininkskiy Sovkhoz-Secondary Technical School in Yurbarskiy Rayon has built an indoor swimming pool for its nursery school-kindergarten, where children learn to swim from the age of two. Other farms in this rayon have also followed the lead of the sovkhoz-technical school workers.

Upon examining the operations of preschool facilities in some rayons, the impression is created that we are placing a truly excessive burden of house-keeping concerns on the shoulders of the teachers, and particularly the persons in charge of these facilities. And the most troublesome problem is that of supply. Children's preschool facilities are receiving insufficient quantities of soft supplies, plates and dishes, and toys, and which are available in an insufficient variety. We have practically no toys which develop in children an interest in the farming profession, as well as the required variety of tools for class activities. Some rayons, such as Shilutskiy, accuse trade officials of doing a poor job of supplying rural stores with grocery items. Evidently Litpotrebsoyuz is paying inadequate attention to how its local organizations are settling these problems. Some nursery school-kindergartens are not receiving necessary help from their patrons, and particularly from the farms, especially when the need arises to repair facilities and to spruce up the grounds and auxiliary buildings. A question arises: are not the executive committees of certain rayons, especially their agricultural administrations and farm managerial personnel, not devoting too little attention to these problems? After all there are farms (the Vishnyunay Kolkhoz in Prenayskiy Rayon, for example) which not only concern themselves with supply and maintenance for nursery school-kindergartens but also fully care for the farmers' children who attend them.

The speaker noted in conclusion that many difficulties remain to be resolved in order to achieve further expansion of the network of children's rural preschool facilities and to improve their operations. A total of 426 rural nursery school-kindergartens must be built in 1983-1985, and 97 of these must be locally financed. We shall be able to accomplish this task if we work in a smoothly coordinated and unified manner.

3024

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## REGIONAL

### WORKER VACATION RIGHTS EXPLAINED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by V. Golenkov, chief of the department of legal work in the national economy at the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Justice: "Your Annual Vacation"]

[Text] Summer has come, the time of mass vacations. At the enterprises and in the organizations and establishments the conflicts have started, the misunderstandings arising because of lack of information about vacations on the part both of those wanting time off during the summer and the representatives of the administration (unfortunately, these things do happen).

The newspaper editorial office and the legal organs are receiving increasing numbers of letters requesting explanations on the rights of workers in various categories with respect to annual and extra vacations and the times that they can be taken.

First of all I would like to say that the right to an annual vacation during the summer period is not stipulated by law. In each labor collective vacations are allowed throughout the year in accordance with the schedule drawn up by the administration and the local committee, taking into account the interests of production and the personal and family circumstances of the worker. The length of vacations is established depending on the conditions and nature of the work. If a worker refuses a vacation listed on the schedule the administration is right to issue an order for the vacation and refuse the worker entry to work.

Switching a vacation out of line with the schedule to a less favorable part of the year is possible only in connection with gross violations of labor discipline by the worker as part of additional measures of influence.

Now, about extra vacation. Workers and employees engaged in work in harmful working conditions are given from 6 to 36 working days (depending on the degree of harmful conditions in production), while workers with a nonstandardized working day receive 6 or 12 days. This is done in accordance with the lists of production facilities and shop and the professions and duties involving harmful conditions, as confirmed by the 25 October 1974 USSR State Committee

for Labor and Social Problems and AUCCTU resolution and with the list of workers with nonstandardized working days as drawn up by the administration jointly with the local enterprise committee. Extra vacation is given in one period of 12 days, and not 15 days as some workers think.

In individual sectors of the national economy (ferrous metallurgy, the textile industry, railroad and highway transportation and so forth) additional vacation is given for continuous periods of working seniority.

For some categories of workers extra long vacations have been established. For minors the period is one calendar month, and for workers in scientific research and training and cultural and educational establishments the vacation period is from 24 to 48 working days depending on duties and academic degree; for invalids groups I and II, the period is 24 working days.

The first labor vacation is given after 11 months of continuous work at a given enterprise or establishment. The law makes exceptions to this general rule. Regardless of their working seniority, women have the right to take an annual vacation before taking maternity leave or immediately following maternity leave. Workers and employees under the age of 18 are given their vacation either during the summer or at any other time of the year they may so desire; reserve servicemen sent to work under an organized recruitment procedure may take their vacation at the end of 3 months. In all these cases, vacation (with advance payment) is given in full, and wages (vacation) are also paid in full and not proportional to the length of time worked.

Vacations for second and subsequent years of work can be taken at any time but they must be taken each year. Holding over vacation leave from one year to the next is permitted only if there is a production requirement, and with the worker's agreement. If a worker so wishes, held-over leave can be added to the vacation for the following year.

Vacation leave for minors and for workers in harmful working conditions may not be held over. Annual vacation is obligatory for officials responsible for material inventories, and the inventories entrusted to them must be checked.

It is forbidden by law to fail to provide a vacation in two consecutive years. Notwithstanding, such cases do occur. Moreover, administrations sometimes think that in such cases the vacation leave for the previous year is "lost." This is not so. Vacation leave must be offered for a period greater than 2 years.

There are some special features involved in vacations during transfer from from one organization to another. Regardless of the reason for the transfer--whether by an agreement between the leaders or on an order from a superior organ--vacation leave can be offered before the 11 months have expired, when, of course, the individual has worked at his old place for more than 1 year before the transfer. If it is the individual's first year of work, calculation of work seniority providing a right to vacation (11 months) depends on whether

or not the worker received compensation for his nonuse of vacation in time at his former place of employment. If compensation is not paid, the working year is calculated so as to include the duration of labor activity at the former place of employment and at the new enterprise. If compensation is paid for vacation, the working year is reckoned from the first day from the transfer to the new place of employment.

Receiving compensation for nonuse of vacation leave in connection with dismissal cannot serve as a basis for giving an unpaid vacation at the new place of employment. Calculation of the number of days of vacation leave is done on the basis of the wage at the new place of employment.

9642

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## REGIONAL

### RECOMMENDED READING FOR KIRGHIZ POLITICAL AGITATORS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "For You, Political Information Workers and Agitators. Model Themes for Political Information and Talks in June 1983"]

[Text] I. Questions of Internal Political Life.

1. The worldwide-historic significance of the 2d Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party Congress.

2. The CPSU: the party of scientific communism, socialist revolution and communist creativity.

"V.I. Lenin, the CPSU on the Norms of Party Life and the Principles of Party Leadership," a collection, Moscow, Politizdat, 1979.

"On the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Russian Social-Democrat Workers Party Congress," PRAVDA, SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 5 Apr 83.

Andropov, Yu.V. "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Certain Questions of the Building of Socialism in the USSR," Moscow, Politizdat, 1983.

Chernenko, K.U. "To Confirm Leninist Style in Party Work," Moscow, Politizdat, 1983.

Kas'yanenko, V. "The Heroic Path of Lenin's Party," PRAVDA, 3 May 83.

3. The education of fiery patriots and convinced internationalists; a permanent task of lasting significance.

Andropov, Yu.V. "Sixty Years of the USSR," Moscow, Politizdat, 1983.

Usubaliyev, T.Y. "On Further Improving the Organizational and Political Work of the Party Organizations in Implementing the Tasks Stemming from the Report of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov 'Sixty Years of the USSR.' Report to a Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum." SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 20 May 83.

"To Educate the Patriot-Internationalist," PRAVDA 26 Dec 82.

## II. Questions of Economic Life.

### 1 Constant attention to fulfillment of the plans for deliveries.

"Materials on the CPSU Central Committee 22 November 1982 Plenum," Moscow, Politizdat, 1982.

Usubaliyev, T.U. "On Further Improving the Organizational and Political Work of the Party Organizations in Implementing the Tasks Stemming from the Report of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov 'Sixty Years of the USSR.' Report to a Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum." SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 20 May 83.

### 2. Consumer goods--a general concern.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Additional Measures To Improve the Supply of Consumer Goods during the Period 1983-1985," PRAVDA, SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 7 May 83.

"More High Quality Goods," PRAVDA 13 May 83.

"Consumer Goods of High Quality," AGITATOR No 10, 1983.

### 3. To Be Mindful of Working Time.

Yu.V. Andropov's meeting with Muscovite machine toolmakers. PRAVDA, SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 1 Feb 83.

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(Signed) The house of political enlightenment, Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

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## REGIONAL

### EXAMPLES OF POOR KAZAKH ATHEISTIC PROGRAMMING CITED

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 5, May 83 pp 74-79

[Article by I. Romanov and M. Mezgil'bayev: "Toward Mastering the Topic; On Some Aspects of Atheistic Propaganda in Oblast Television and Radio Programs"]

[Text] Television and radio broadcasts actively contribute to shaping the moral features of the Soviet person and his materialistic outlook. Many of them are aimed against all that is obsolete and alien in the mentality and perceptions of the people. The aphorism that ever since the radio started talking the words of prayers have become less audible is an accurate one.

Our survey will deal with specific television and radio participation in the purposeful and systematic work of the republic's party organizations in the field of atheistic education. As a necessary aspect of the unified communist education system, this work is based on the Leninist principles which have been codified in the most important party documents, the USSR Constitution and the legislation on religious cults. These principles and practical tasks have been reflected in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th CP of Kazakhstan Congress and the CPSU Central Committee Decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work." They offer clear guidelines to the party organizations, ideological institutions and mass information and propaganda media.

Let us point out that in recent years the TV and radio journalists have substantially increased their attention to problems of atheistic education. The Kazakh SSR State Television and Radio has formulated measures aimed at systematic and purposeful work for the ideological-political and moral upbringing of the working people, the surmounting of religious vestiges in the people's minds and the assertion of the Soviet way of life. Similar measures are being implemented by the oblast television and radio committees as well.

A study of TV and radio programs shows that the overall number of broadcasts on atheistic topics has increased; their genres and forms have become more varied and their theoretical level has been enhanced. This applies above all to the TV and radio studios of Ust-Kamenogorsk and Karaganda, where a positive shift from uncoordinated transmissions to structurally and logically related operating cycles has been noticed. The TV and radio editors in Tselinograd, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Petropavlovsk and elsewhere have improved their work.

Thus the "Horizon" TV journal has been telecast for a number of years in Ust-Kamenogorsk. Each of its issues is distinguished by its properly planned content. Its programs cover conceptual problems and the achievements of contemporary science and technology; religious dogmas are criticized, superstitions and prejudices are exposed, new atheistic publications are recommended and the new Soviet rites and holidays are promoted. Extensive use is made of clips of feature, documentary and special films, photographs, drawing, etc.

Page one of one of the TV journals, for example, presented Lenin's atheistic legacy. The second page offered a popular science interpretation of a rare astronomical phenomenon -- the "planet parade" -- which was observed in 1982. The third had a propaganda content. The televiewers were then shown a feature on Soviet rituals practiced in Ust-Kamenogorsk: the ceremonious registration and naming of newborn children.

The TV journal developed its own following as confirmed by the extensive mail it receives. The audience expresses its views on the telecasts, asks to be told about phenomena and customs of interest and suggests topics for later issues. This cycle owes its popularity above all to the authors' aktiv, which acts as a voluntary editorial collegium of the TV journal. It is staffed mainly by teachers from the Ust-Kamenogorsk Pedagogical Institute -- I. V. Samborskaya, head of the cycle, A. M. Pavlov, Ye. S. Anan'yeva and others.

The Karaganda Oblast Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee is actively promoting scientific atheism. The audience has shown an interest in the TV journal "Man and Religion," noted for the topical nature of the problems discussed, its broad range of topics and aspiration to extend its influence to various population categories. For example, a program on experience in the atheistic education of students in Karaganda Secondary School No 83 was presented. It reflected the comprehensive activities of the faculty and the participation of the students in antireligious activities.

Another program described the public trial of R. Klassen, head of a group of so-called Baptists-Initiativniks. The true face of this "leader" of whom it was said that "he was said to wear a halo, but actually it was his hat that was on fire," was exposed. The commentator began by setting the proper tone by explaining and proving that R. Klassen and the likes are not being tried for their religious convictions but for gross violations of Soviet legislation on religious cults. She properly emphasized the difference between the head of the sectarian community, whose actions were entirely planned, and the rank and file members, who had become involved in criminal activities by trickery and even threats.

The Karaganda Oblast "Atheism and Religion" radio journal is in keeping with the TV journal. One of its important areas of work is the dissemination of positive experience in atheistic education. The broadcasts regularly report on its organization in labor collectives and places of residence, the use of mass and individual work methods and the activities of public organizations and the best scientific atheism propagandists. In particular, an interesting program was shown on the experience of the "Ateist" InterVUZ Student Club, which so far is the only one of its kind in the republic. The important and

topical problem of the efficient use of the graduates of the scientific atheism department of the Marxism-Leninism university was raised, the point being that only few of them participate in the atheistic education of the population.

Another particularly noteworthy fact is that the oblast radio, the "Atheism and Religion" journal in particular, is not afraid of including in its broadcasts questions which may seem strictly theoretical. In this respect, the talk by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences K. Amanbayev on "Unity Between the Internationalist and Atheistic Education of the Working Class" is indicative. It convincingly proved the groundlessness of the efforts of theologians and theosophers of various hues to link together one variety of religion or another to the development of national self-awareness. The broadcast used substantiated sociological research data collected at Karaganda enterprises. The topic was presented without simplifications, in its full theoretical and practical complexity, but in a clear style understood by the entire radio audience.

Systematized cycles of antireligious programs are being beamed by the Tselinograd TV and radio studios as well. Their specific feature is their essentially counterpropaganda nature. They expose the anti-Soviet activities of clerical anticommunist centers and describe the attitude of the various church organizations toward problems of war and peace and the groundlessness of the means they suggest for the elimination of wars from social life. The programs comprehensively expose the social harm caused by the activities of religious extremists, which lead individual believers to engage in illegal activities.

The oblast radio regularly broadcasts the "Atheist's Radioclub" program. For example, the series on various stipulations of the USSR Constitution, in which the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the concept of "freedom of conscience" was presented in a popular style understood by the broad public, triggered a broad public response.

Individual creative successes in the presentation of atheistic topics have been achieved by other oblast TV and radio committees as well. For example, a good impression is created by the TV program on the attitude of Islam toward women, presented by the Semipalatinsk Oblast TV Studio, written by Docent U. K. Al'zhanova. Avoiding a bombastic style, calmly and convincingly, the program discusses the vestiges of Islam and the extent to which the views and customs it promotes denigrate the human dignity of women.

The Dzhambul Oblast radio broadcast, prepared by Merka teacher A. P. Pecherskiy, on "The Earthly Roots of the Supernatural" deserves a positive rating. In particular, the author used interesting local data gathered by area school children.

Naturally, all of this does not mean in the least that the republic's TV and radio editors have eliminated errors and shortcomings. The purpose of this detailed enumeration of successful programs is to ensure the extensive dissemination of positive experience and to help define the further development of atheistic topics in television and radio journals.

The work of television and radio editors with atheistic cadres and the organization of a permanent authors' aktiv is a topical key problems which calls for serious thinking.

Naturally, we cannot deny that of late the range of authors recruited by oblast TV and radio committees to participate in atheistic propaganda has been expanded. Party and Soviet leaders, VUZ and school teachers, lecturers on atheism, medical workers and personnel in cultural and educational institutions are broadcasting with increasing frequency. The use of various professionals in radio and television talks enriches the topics and content of atheistic programs.

However, most editorial boards still lack a broadly skilled authors' aktiv, as a result of which unsuitable materials are frequently broadcast. Thus, Kzyl-Orda radio broadcast a talk by A. B. Chertkov, candidate of philosophical sciences on "Why I Stopped Believing in God." The author, a former Orthodox priest, broke with the church more than 20 years ago, a fact well known from his books and pamphlets. Such a radio talk would be hardly likely to have any positive influence on believers.

Nor is the Chimkent Oblast radio noted for its selectivity in working with nonstaff authors. For example, it broadcast the talk "Religion Is the Ideology of the Exploiting Class" by Candidate of Sciences Zh. Bayzakov. In his interpretation of the gnosiological roots of religion he drew away from the positions of Marxism-Leninism and actually misled the radio audience.

Worse, the author was interested less in the quality and scientific accuracy of the materials than in self-seeking advantages. As it later became clear, duplicates of his talks "Religion: Lucky and Unlucky Days," "Forms and Methods of Atheistic Propaganda," "Absurd Beliefs Concerning the Figure 40" and "The Origin of Religion and Its Class Nature" were sent to virtually all TV and radio committees and reached Guryev, Arkalyk, Taldy-Kurgan, Pavlodar, Uralsk, Semipalatinsk and Dzhambul.

The oblast television and radio studios which receive materials of doubtful value, to put it mildly, should seek the advice of scientific-methodical councils on atheistic propaganda and specialists. In order to avoid making fools of themselves at all, they should draw on local forces more extensively. Each studio should set up its own aktiv which could conduct antireligious propaganda on a high scientific level.

Another no less important problem exists. Errors exposing the incompetence of the authors are found in TV and radio broadcasts. Comrade D. A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and first secretary of the CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee, noted at the 15th CP of Kazakhstan Congress that "Our aktiv is still not fully familiar with the theory of scientific atheism and the method of scientific atheistic propaganda." This charge directly applies to the TV and radio journalists and free-lance authors. For example, during a broadcast on the Kokchetava Oblast radio on "No to Religious Prejudices," V. I. Kozhushchenko, village soviet secretary and a participant in the broadcast, displayed her total incompetence on the subject of the interrelationship between the Soviet state and religious organizations, and a basic ignorance of cult legislation. Furthermore, she confused the listeners.

Similar shortcomings plague some Dzhabul Oblast radio broadcasts as well.

Other types of absurdities exist as well. Thus, in one of its broadcasts the Mangyshlak radio reported that "so-called itinerant mullahs, many of whom even lack theological training, have become active in the Staryy Uzen, Zhetybay and Yeraliyevo settlements." Is it befitting for the oblast radio to be concerned with the level of theological education of itinerant mullahs?

Nor should we ignore the fact that all too frequently inexpressive and weak atheistic programs, weak in terms of content and presentation, are aired on television and radio?

A series of broadcasts on "Religion is Opium," and "Medicine and Religion" were telecast in Uralsk. Essentially they were no more than monotonous lectures. One of them, for example, written by Ye. M. Kupiyeva, was no more than a general survey of atheistic measures carried out in the oblast. It gave not even one clear example or specific experience in atheistic work. Unsubstantiated views on the harm of believing in God and "frightening" examples about 20 years old predominated in the "Religion and Children" program, although we know that religion must be fought thoughtfully and with arguments, rather than citing frightening cases of religious fanaticism.

L. A. Kovbasenko, candidate of medical sciences, gave the talk "Science and Religion" on the Kzyl-Orda Oblast radio. The material was characterized by its inexpressive style, primitive content and absence of proofs and arguments in favor of the advantages of a scientific over a religious outlook. The author "fought" religion with arguments such as "The fact that surgeons have learned how to graft cartilages, bones, fasciae, tendons, nerves and vessels with excellent results convincingly proves that there is no God." This is like saying that "there is no God because there cannot be a God."

Unfortunately, there are frequent cases of extremely irresponsible attitude toward the preparation of the materials both by free lancers and journalists. A typical example of this is the broadcast on "Social and Gnosiological Roots of Religion" which was broadcast on the Severo Kazakhstan Oblast radio, authored by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. Bryanov. Here is the way he presents the topic: "On the logical level, an embodiment is a conclusion by analogy. We consider a known phenomenon A and an unknown phenomenon B. A has some of the features of B, for which reason it is equated with B. The process involves not only a conclusion by analogy but a conclusion by association -- associative thinking -- as well. Thinking by association means using associations based on similarity, relation and contrast..." One can only sympathize with the audience subjected to such a text.

The oblast TV and radio committees must, as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee Decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work," expand their genre variety, pay particular attention to style and language, eliminate verbosity and officialese and be concerned with the efficacy, convincingness and clarity of the programs.

Television and radio have tremendous powers of influence, not only on the broad population masses but directly on the believers as well. Whereas a

lecturer on atheism or a social worker is not always able to enter the home of a believer, today a television or radio set may be found in every home. A broadcast may be heard or viewed if not by the believer himself then surely by members of his family. However, if they are exposed to cliches, poor thinking or inexpressive means, the next time they would either switch channels or turn the set off.

One major error is the fact that many most important trends in antireligious education remain ignored by oblast television and radio studios. Few programs deal with the ideology of modern Islam. There is virtually no specific criticism of religious trends such as the Orthodox, Baptist, Adventist, Jehovahist Mennonite, Catholic, Lutheran and Old Believer faiths.

Insufficient attention is paid to criticism of the antisocial activities of religious extremists who try here and there to lead believers into violating Soviet legislation on religious cults. There are no broadcasts exposing theological efforts at modernizing the religious description of the world as found in the Bible, the Koran and other "holy scriptures."

Little use is made of the latest achievements in archeology and ethnography and successes in the historical and natural sciences in criticizing religious concepts of the world and mankind and exposing the various myths on the progressive role of religion in the development of society, culture, health care, etc. The already acquired positive experience of work on the atheistic upbringing of the population is being insufficiently summed up and disseminated.

The increased requirements governing the organization of educational work face the mass information and propaganda media with the task of eliminating cliches and primitivism. The most important obligation of television and radio editors is to conduct a truly effective atheistic propaganda in a graphic and emotional style, which should not only give the people profound natural scientific knowledge but help them to develop an active life stance.

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## REGIONAL

### LATVIAN KOLKHOZ WOOS CITY DWELLERS

Riga CINA in Latvian 1 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by M. Malcums, LatINFORM correspondent]

[Text] City dwellers who are returning to the birthplaces they once abandoned or people who have decided to exchange the city for the countryside for the first time, are being welcomed back cordially but matter-of-factly at kolkhoz "Dzirkstele." Acceptance is straightforward and matter-of-fact. First the newcomers are asked to fill out a questionnaire. It contains a variety of different questions such as: motive for relocation, special skills, work preference, desire to continue studies, etc.

"This kind of processing proved to be effective," explained A. Linkuns, secretary of the party organization of kolkhoz "Dzirkstele." "The application is not an empty formality. We put it together very carefully, so that neither we nor the new arrivals will have any regrets later."

As we all know, the countryside needs serious and industrious people, not the kind that seeks the easy life. This is clearly evident in our community. For a long time it was considered a thriving community, but in the past few years its position slipped. The reasons for this may have been the outflow of our youth to the city or the failures of previous management. Now the situation has improved again. Last year alone twelve families returned from the city to their birthplaces and this year we expect ten more. All of these people are young and educated, but especially important is that they all have a vocation. The current administrator has worked here for a long time as the chief engineer. That's why he managed the kolkhoz excellently. A station for technical services has already been built for the kolkhoz and the foundation has been poured for future buildings. Now it is the coop service combine's turn. We, too, have our plans. We are specializing in animal husbandry. The winter season was normal, thanks to adequate supplies of animal feed. Next year we expect to obtain an average of 3,100 liters of milk from our cows and plan to sell 550 tons of meat to the state.

At present, the kolkhoz already has 380 strong workers. Although this is still not enough, I am convinced that we will complete our assignments.

To ensure that the kolkhoz continues to flourish economically and that its projected program is fulfilled, the community still needs some 200 more people. Hence, even though we are on a work-intensification program, every person who is capable of work is still worth his weight in gold to us. The kolkhoz administration and the party organization are making special provisions for youngsters and new arrivals, but their primary task is to solve the housing problem. There are already eighteen apartment houses in place, and a number of vacated apartments is undergoing renovation.

The "Dzirkstele" kolkhoz builds homes fast and well; the units feature all the conveniences, even telephones. Lot specifications, too, have not been forgotten; each family receives a subsidiary plot. Under such conditions, i.e., when the basic needs are secured, people gladly trade the city for the countryside.

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## REGIONAL

### BELORUSSIAN THEATER DISCUSSED AT PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETING

Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 4, Apr 83 pp 38-44

[Article, published under the heading "Party Affairs," by A. Akulik: "Talent and Responsibility Are Inseparable: From an Open Meeting of Communists of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanka Kupala"]

[Excerpts] "Today's open party meeting," stated BSSR People's Actress L. M. Davidovich, theater party organization secretary, presenting her report, "is of particular importance for party members and all employees of the Kupala Theater. It is directly connected with a stirring event which will go down forever in the history of Soviet theatrical art, in the biography of achievements of our group. In February of this year, the CPSU Central Committee received a report on the work performance of the party organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanka Kupala and issued an appropriate decree, which was greeted with deep satisfaction by the artistic intelligentsia. It is doubly precious to us," Lidiya Mikhaylovna continued. "We see the party Central Committee's interest in and paternal sensitivity toward the problems and tasks of the theatrical art, and naturally we are pleased that our work performance was given good marks in this party document.

"We are pleased with this evaluation, but it also demands a great deal of us. Communists and all theater workers should be permeated by a single thought, a single desire -- to raise our work performance to a qualitatively new and higher level. This will be the only correct response to the Central Committee's solicitude and attention, a genuinely party-minded reading of the issued decree."

This thought -- of the high public recognition of the creative intelligentsia and the artist's responsibility to the party and people -- permeated all statements made by Communists and party-unaffiliated. The main thing, noted the participants in the meeting, is strengthening of party influence on all elements and components of the creative process and increasing the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination and organizational work in the collective.

The CPSU Central Committee decree stresses that an artist's talent and responsibility to the people are inseparable terms. The theater's party organization is called upon to help develop talents, to guide their improvement along a promising creative path, to create within the collective an atmosphere of maximum commitment to put on superior performances, instilling in Soviet citizens loyalty to Communist ideals, patriotism and socialist internationalism, and excellent aesthetic tastes.

The theater's party organization contains 33 Communists -- almost one out of every four members of the collective. They do fruitful ideological indoctrination work and guide the efforts of these stage professionals toward putting on performances with a high degree of artistry and toward improving the professional skills and civic activeness of the stage artists. Repertoire and the activities of the artistic council are discussed and reports by Communists presented at party meetings and party bureau sessions. The theater's party organization, as is noted in the CPSU Central Committee decree, enjoys deserved prestige.

While giving due credit to positive achievements, the participants in the meeting concentrated attention on deficiencies in the work performance of the theater's party organization. Communists stated that the party organization can and should more effectively influence the creative activities of the collective. At present the repertoire contains few new works which reflect in a talented manner and from a party position the most important problems pertaining to development of the Soviet society and the typical character traits of our contemporary. The party bureau, the administration, and the artistic council do not always display the requisite firmness and demandingness in selecting plays and do not always respond in a prompt and timely manner to the ideological-artistic slackness of certain works and director interpretation. There occurs failure adequately to appreciate work with authors pertaining to writing new plays, particularly plays on a contemporary theme.

The speakers noted that the party organization should more aggressively influence the shaping and implementation of repertoire policy, without which no actor or the theater as a whole can progress, address and accomplish increasingly more complex and critical ideological-aesthetic tasks. And yet the theater's list and schedule of plays is formed haphazardly in many respects, in conformity with the tastes of a given producer. It is necessary to adopt the rule of adding to the theater's repertoire each year new plays about our contemporary, his social and ethical problems, and his development as a citizen.

We know that such a theme does not easily take root in theaters. The so-called "new wave" in dramaturgy has brought forth a great many plays lacking positive elements, vulgar, deliberately of low stature, savoring the more seamy aspects of life. A solid barrier should be placed in their path. The arsenal of the theater should contain more plays in which the succession of revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions of the people and the struggle by the Communist Party and Soviet State to preserve peace, against the threat of nuclear war are vividly and authentically portrayed on a foundation of Leninist principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit. It is important that plays reveal the finest traits of Soviet man, his inherent ideological maturity, the vast scope of his thoughts and deeds, the ability to arrive at correct decisions in acute conflict situations, a sense of collectivism, and moral purity.

Artistic dissatisfaction and serious concern over the affairs of the collective rang out in statements made by BSSR People's Actor G. S. Ovsyannikov.

"The CPSU Central Committee decree correctly notes," he stated, "that our theater rarely presents works of classical dramaturgy, that this impoverishes the repertoire and causes dissatisfaction on the part of actors and playgoers.

The fact is that in more than 10 years the theater has presented classic works on only four occasions and, unfortunately, not very successfully. Some plays have inconspicuously disappeared from the posted schedule, while others remain, although barely creaking along...."

It was emphasized at the meeting that both domestic and world classic works should occupy a firm place in the theater's repertoire. Such works require a solicitous attitude and gifted directing.

It is of course an important and difficult matter to outline the future. Haste is inappropriate here, but this work should not be postponed indefinitely. It was correctly noted at the meeting that a long-range repertoire schedule will make it possible on the one hand properly to distribute directing manpower, and on the other hand will enable an actor to "get into" material more deeply, to assimilate a play's ideological and aesthetic content. It was suggested that literally all artistic personnel without exception be involved in determining repertoire. Each and every request and suggestion should be carefully studied and weighed. This work should be coordinated and guided by the directors' board and the head of the literary section, with the direct participation of the party bureau.

The necessity of doing a better job of planning work with authors was stressed at the meeting. A small but rather active group of playwrights has been established in Belorussia. One should not, however, assume a spontaneous inflow of gifted authors. The theater must on a regular basis hold closed best-play competitions. Capable writers, playwrights, and journalists should be enlisted to participate in them. It is necessary more closely to follow the literary process and to stage the most significant contemporary prose works. Finally, the theater should utilize, together with the repertoire-program board of the BSSR Ministry of Culture, the method of government order to write original plays about the affairs of Soviet society and about persons who embody the finest traits of our people.

It is expedient to enlist directors to assist authors and to bring a play to the requisite degree of completion jointly. And yet directing and staging, as was noted at the meeting, frequently is kept at some distance from the forming of a national repertoire. One of the principal tasks is more aggressively to utilize experience of past years and to revive past traditions, when the theater was a unique laboratory of Belorussian dramaturgy. BSSR Minister of Culture Yu. M. Mikhnevich, who addressed the meeting, drew attention to this aspect of things.

"It is true that the theater's repertoire at present contains few new works which reflect in a talented manner and from a party position the typical character traits of our contemporary," confessed chief director BSSR Honored Worker in the Arts V. N. Rayevskiy. "The theater is conducting a search in this area, but to date results are not very gratifying. We expect highly artistic works of Belorussian playwrights, works which take into account the greater sophistication of today's theatergoer and the demands imposed on the theater by the party Central Committee."

The theater's party organization is doing a great deal to ensure that the principles of realistic dramaturgy invariably prevail in stage presentations and that plays have a high ideological-artistic content. Nevertheless, as was noted in a number of statements, one still encounters attempts to force an actor's creative art into the procrustean bed of contrived schemes, and there occur relapses of formalistic directing, for which stage tricks are more important than a living, full-fledged image, and a cleverly conceived staging is sometimes more highly valued than getting into a hero's character and studying the inner motives for his actions.

"One of the main reasons for the poor quality of a number of plays," stated BSSR People's Actor N. N. Yeremenko, "lies in the fact that directors have an inadequate mastery of stage methodology. Rehearsals sometimes turn into literary conversations, which fail to nourish the actors with creative ideas...."

Comrade Yeremenko also drew attention to serious errors of omission in distribution of work for actors and mentioned their inadequately thought-through, planned and orderly acting work loading. Some leading actors, who do well in films and appear in television plays, do not have the opportunity to show their abilities in the legitimate theater, to offer their skills to theater patrons. A strange situation develops: while some actors, and capable ones at that, are unable to meet the standard figure for play appearances, others are clearly excessively work-loaded. They are assigned roles in several plays which are simultaneously entering the rehearsal stages. This results in disrupting the pace of rehearsal and rehearsal schedules, and an actor is unable thoroughly to master his part.

In discussing these problems, N. N. Yeremenko applied the following unusual term to directors -- "our employers".... And although it contains a certain amount of irony, nevertheless the tone and significance of his statement catch one's attention: are mutual relations within the collective running as smoothly as they should? A principal role here should be played by the party organization. It is the party bureau's job to increase influence on the creative process, the activities of the artistic council, the shaping of the theater company and a reasonable work load for the actors, choice of plays and their ideological-artistic embodiment. It is essential to work more persistently to instill in Communists a sense of responsibility for the production of new plays, to ensure that they meet the lofty criteria of socialist art.

Party members spoke about the search for more flexible and at the same time effective forms of monitoring progress in moving plays into production. It should begin with discussion of the play and the production and staging plan. Both are equally important: it is not enough to become acquainted with the dramaturgical material; it is necessary to know how the producer sees it and how he places the ideological-semantic accents.

Correct distribution of roles is of particular importance. There have occurred instances where mistakes in casting have led to the failure of an interestingly-conceived production. Therefore, it was emphasized at the meeting, casting should be handled collectively. In order to achieve ideological-aesthetic precision of directing and acting decisions, it is necessary to monitor all

stages of production -- from the initial period to the dress rehearsals. Exactingness, good advice, and support of interesting schemes and ventures -- theater Communists view this as their party and comradely duty.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the theater party organization's attention to the need to improve ideological-political indoctrination of the group, including individual work with actors and directors, especially the younger ones. One of the principal duties of the party organization is concern about maintaining a good moral atmosphere in the group, combating manifestations of "prima-donnaism," selfishness, pretensions of artistic dictate, and other violations of ethics. Within the party education system it is necessary to link theoretical problems more closely and organically with accomplishment of specific artistic tasks, to help knowledge become the foundation of purposeful creative activity, and to work determinedly to eliminate attention to form with consequent detriment to content and dogmatism in political education. It is important to brief Communists and party-unaffiliated in a prompt and timely manner on issues of CPSU domestic and foreign policy and on current problems of the ideological contest in the international arena.

The meeting devoted considerable attention to work with young actors. At the initiative of the party bureau, a system of acting debuts was devised and adopted at the theater. Every young actor joining the Kupala company has the opportunity to debut in a large, important role which provides the possibility of revealing his range and his individuality as an actor. This was discussed in particular by BSSR People's Actress M. G. Zakharevich.

"Unquestionably," she stated, "we show a great deal of concern for young people. This is also evident in the figures on how many are cast in our plays. But cast assignment is not the main thing. What is important is a young actor's experiential attitude. We should be more demanding on ourselves and teach the same thing to young people. Unfortunately they often lack initiative and stick-to-it-iveness. We almost never hear their voices at meetings, and violations of discipline occur. In our approach to young personnel we should combine kindness and demandingness. Here as well responsibility lies primarily on the theater's artistic leadership, who must constantly be concerned with the flowering of each talent...."

Young actress G. I. Fedorova spoke self-critically at the meeting.

"The fact is," she agreed, "we young people sometimes do not have a fully responsible attitude toward meetings and do a poor job of studying language. The CPSU Central Committee decree prompts us to rethink and reevaluate a great deal, to place greater demands on our creative work and civic activeness. Our older comrades give us a good example in all these things...."

Also discussed at the meeting was the matter of further strengthening productive contacts with the republic's workforces. They enrich actors with knowledge of real life, help them gain a better understanding of the intellectual interests and needs of workers, kolkhoz farmers, and the intelligentsia, and give practical lessons on people's customs and daily life, professional and personal contacts and intercourse. Theater director I. I. Vashkevich spoke



about improving forms of work with theatergoers and studying their needs and interests.

"We are instituting sociological research on the problem 'theater-playgoer'," he stated. "Our regular get-togethers with theater patrons, production specialists and innovators, scholars and scientists nourish the creative thought process of directors, playwrights, actors, and artists...."

They clearly understand the following in the theater party organization: work with the creative intelligentsia should be creative. The contemporary theater is a complex, dynamic organism. It is important that Communists make thought-out decisions on all artistic and organizational-production problems, that they adopt a correct line of action and work vigorously for its implementation. A great deal here is determined by close, meaningful communication between the party bureau and the theater administration.

This same thought is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree on the work performance of the party organization of the Kupala Theater. It states that the party organization should more aggressively make use of its authorized function of monitoring management's activities, discussing progress in carrying out production schedules and patronship activities, and analyzing their concrete results. The theater party bureau should take more fully into account in its practical activities the suggestions and comments of party members, should develop criticism and self-criticism, and should improve monitoring and verification of execution.

Summarizing the detailed, businesslike discussion held at the meeting, I. I. Antonovich, chief of the cultural department of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that one thing to the credit of the Kupala Theater party organization was the fact that it had been able precisely to define its place and role in the group. The theater's primary party organization is its collective leader, its guiding political, ideological and moral force. This is its constitutional and political prerogative, which was reemphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the Work Performance of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanka Kupala." It directly applies not only to the Kupala people; it is an extensive program of activity for all theaters and the republic's creative intelligentsia. Needed in order to implement it is constant, hard work on a daily basis, focused toward the future, by Communists and all theater creative personnel, as well as persistent improvement of ideological indoctrination and organizing activity. It is the honored, responsible duty of the party organization and the entire collective to build upon the wealth of creative traditions of the Kupala Theater, to produce highly meaningful, highly artistic plays worthy of our contemporary, and to raise their achievements to a new and higher level.

The meeting specified a number of measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee decree. In particular, they specified drafting a long-range social and artistic development plan for the group, to produce no fewer than five or six new plays each year, to establish a "small" stage at the theater, and to conduct sociological research on the problem of "theater-playgoer." Measures were devised for improving intraparty affairs as well as organizational and ideological indoctrination work within the collective.

...The meeting came to an end, but the theater people did not hasten to leave. Some of them would be performing that same day. The hour was approaching when the auditorium would fill with patrons, the lights would dim, the curtain would rise, and.... What would this new encounter with the playgoer bring -- the joy of discovery or the bitter taste of disappointment? What would this moment of contact with art become tomorrow and the day after? This will depend in large measure also on how purposefully and persistently are implemented the measures specified in the CPSU Central Committee decree on the work performance of the party organization of the Theater imeni Yanka Kupala.

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## REGIONAL

### PENTECOSTALS 'SPREAD LIES' ABOUT RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6, 7 May 83

[Article by PRAVDA UKRAINY special correspondent M. Derimov (Krasnopolye-Kiev):  
"For Judas' Pieces of Silver"]

[6 May 83 p 3]

[Text] 1. Why the Assembly Gathered in Krasnopolye

At the entrance to Krasnopolye there is a small obelisk. "Comrade, halt, bow to this holy place...." The inscription on the plate states that here in August of 1943 Senior Sergeant Aleksey Kalinin repeated the feat of Aleksandr Matrosov, having covered with his chest the embrasure of an enemy earth and timber pillbox. The monument to the hero was built by the Komsomol members of Krasnopolye.

The memory of the events of past decades is alive in this modest rayon center in the Sumy area. Here in 1918 the partisan detachment, which was formed by the poor peasant Afanasiy Bagatskiy, routed the Austro-German occupation troops and their hetman stooges. During the years of the Great Patriotic War several thousand natives of the region were awarded orders and medals for the courage displayed in the battles with the fascist horde (among them there are both Heroes of the Soviet Union and full holders of the Order of Glory). The workers from this place are true to the revolutionary and patriotic traditions of their grandfathers and fathers. And today, when the notorious "crusade" against communism has been declared across the ocean, they are demonstrating class instinct and political vigilance. I had the opportunity to be convinced of this, having recently taken part in an assembly of the residents of the settlement of Krasnopolye.

The assembly gave a worthy response to the attempts of foreign enemies to carry over the "psychological warfare," which has been unleashed by them, to our territory. The people of Krasnopolye exposed the slanderers who had been dancing to the tune of the class enemy. But let us talk about everything in order.

Aleksandr Filippovich and Raisa Yakovlevna Balak and their children moved 3 years ago from Donetsk Oblast to Krasnopolye. The father of Raisa Yakovlevna, Yakov Nazarovich Tarasenko, and her sister, Lyudmila Yakovlevna Tarasenko, arrived along with them. The fact that the newcomers revealed themselves as Christians of the Evangelic faith (Pentecostals), in no way influenced, of course, the attitude of the people of Krasnopolye toward them. They helped the family settle down in the

new place: the rayon soviet executive committee allocated temporary housing; the settlement soviet--a plot for the construction of a house; the Sumydyrev Production Association, in one of the shops of which Lyudmila Yakovlevna Balak and her oldest son, Igor', began to work--a loan for construction and construction materials. And the neighbors treated the new settlers in a neighborly way--they frequently gave help at the construction project.

Soon, however, a crack formed in the interrelations of the Balaks and Tarasenkos with their fellow villagers. It was noted that these people, who depict themselves as righteous people, were light-fingered. A kindergarten was being built not far from their plot, so they hauled bricks and boards from there. Once the workers of the militia found at the Balaks' house quite a number of products of the furniture shop, which Igor' had dragged from work. Criminal proceedings were started, but they felt sorry for the lad and limited themselves to a strict admonishment of the Comrade Court.

A little more than a year had passed, and a sound four-room house was built. It would seem, what else is needed: live happily ever after, only do not violate the laws. But Aleksandr Filippovich and Lyudmila Yakovlevna were as though only awaiting the completion of the construction--for no apparent reason they checked out and as an entire family left for Krasnodar Kray. For some time the aged Yakov Nazarovich lived alone in the vacant house. Then he, too, moved to somewhere in Yaroslavl Oblast, where by that time the nomadic family had settled down.

In the fall of last year the Balaks and Tarasenko returned to reside in Krasnopolye: the women got work as technical workers at the school, the head of the family and the middle son, Oleg, were offered work at the administration of forestry and logging, Igor' was called up for military service, while the youngest, Vitalik, entered the fourth grade. Only Yakov Nazarovich did not return from the distant wanderings.

Raisa Balak and Lyudmila Tarasenko made a fuss about his death from all the house-tops, spreading a terrifying, unlikely story. It seems, they had thrown the unfortunate old man under a train at Berendeyevo Station of Yaroslavl Oblast, and this was done, they said, "on the instructions of the authorities" and "because of his religious convictions." But they, the daughters and son-in-law of the deceased, did not ignore this matter, and reported on "the reprisals against a believer" to Moscow--to "friends" from the British Embassy and correspondents of the western press. So "the entire world public" already knows about this terrible "example of persecutions for belief"!

The people of Krasnopolye had not had time to come to their senses from such staggering declarations, when the Balaks and Tarasenko again sounded the alarm: it turns out at a "death threat" also hung over Igor'. He, they said, was beaten up on the territory of the military unit "with the knowledge and at the instigation" of the command, and such an evil deed was carried out, what is more, because he is a believer. The new "case of persecution for belief," of course, was immediately reported to the above-mentioned "friends" from the West: "one corpse" will be enough, they say, for the unfortunate family, it is necessary to protect and to save Igor' from "the cruel persecutors"!

While spreading such versions of the events which occurred far from Krasnopolye, the Balaks began at the same time to make scenes at the school where Vitalik was studying. He had only to quarrel with any of the young people of his age or to come home with a torn off button for his parents to raise a clamor about "the beating up of the child of a religious family on the instructions of the educators" and to take the boy out of school. And again: "We will not let this go--and they will find out about this fact in the West...."

It is natural that the people of Krasnopolye also "did not let this go." The rayon procurator made an inquiry about the circumstances of the death of citizen Ya. N. Tarasenko at the procuracy of Pereyaslavskiy Rayon of Yaroslavl Oblast. The regional military commissar asked the commander of the unit, in which citizen I. A. Balak was serving, whether the beating of this soldier had occurred. And when all the necessary data had been obtained, the residents of the settlement gathered at the assembly.

## 2. "Nothing Is Sacred for Them...."

"That Pvt I. A. Balak was beaten up due to his religious convictions on the territory of the unit and also with the knowledge of the command, as his parents reported, is an unfounded lie," the unit commander emphasized in the response to the military commissar. "Igor' himself in talks with me said that he likes the service, that the offices and his colleagues treat him well."

"Our company is harmonious," it is stated in a letter of a group of people from the same regiment as Igor' to the editorial office of the Krasnopol'skiy Rayon newspaper. "As to Balak, he has shown himself to be an efficient, disciplined soldier.... What a surprise it was to us, when we found out that his parents, Raisa Yakovlevna and Aleksandr Filippovich Balak, turned to the military commissariat with the claim that Igor' had been beaten up in our unit because of his religious convictions. Why was such a lie necessary? Igor' did not write home anything of the sort."

And here is the letter of Igor' himself to the military commissar: "My service is going well and uneventfully. They are also feeding and clothing me well...."

"Permit me to ask, why on earth you needed to slander the command of the unit and Soviet activity as a whole," Military Commissar L. V. Tarasenko addresses the Balaks.

The 400 fellow villagers, who sit in the hall of the rayon House of Culture, wait in vain for a convincing answer to this question. The Balaks were exposed for lying by their own son. Then and there they should have admitted that they had sinned, then and there they should have recalled that according to their dogma a lie is a great sin. But instead of this they make an attempt to shield themselves with another slanderous "version" of theirs.

"One corpse is enough for us," Raisa Yakovlevna says. "Our father was killed. He perished without any investigation...."

And once again they are exposed for lying. There was, but of course, there was a most careful investigation of the accident, which occurred in August of last year at Berendeyevo Station, Rayon Procurator F. I. Gubarev reports to those who had gathered. On the basis of the testimony of witnesses, experts and physicians the

investigation came to the conclusion that Ya. H. Tarasenko perished while crossing a railroad track as a result of his own carelessness. None of the transportation workers or other people had a part in his death. In the file there is, in particular, the following testimony of Lyudmila Tarasenko: "My father suffered from old-age sclerosis." When the investigation was still under way, she told the truth. While the blasphemous decision to exploit the death of her father for anti-Soviet purposes was obviously made later. Did Raisa and Lyudmila Yakovlevna make such a decision themselves? Or did someone suggest it to them? We will again return to this question.

In the file on the investigation of the incident at Berendeyevo Station there is also testimony which casts light on the primary cause of the tragic death of the 73-year-old sick old man. The landlord of the apartment, in which the Balaks and Tarasenos lived at that time, testified: "The family treated the father with contempt, did not let him into the house, I frequently saw him wandering about the streets, picking up bottles." A woman worker of the local communications department reported that on the last day of his life Yakov Nazarovich asked her where the militia was: he intended to complain about his daughters, who had taken his passport from him, so that he could not receive a pension.

What they observed in Berendeyevo, they also observed in Krasnopolye. Many participants in the assembly hurled in the face of the Balaks and Lyudmila Tarasenko the accusation that they had treated Yakov Nazarovich inhumanly: they beat him, did not feed him and forced him to beg. The letter of a son of the deceased--L. Ya. Tarasenko, who lives in Zaporozhye Oblast--was read at the assembly: "My father gave his entire pension to my sister, but she did not give him a kopeck. The son-in-law took the new things which they ostensibly purchased for my father. My father always went around ragged, untended for."

"Honor they father...." And Raisa Balak and Lyudmila Tarasenko are obviously at odds with this injunction of their religion. At the assembly it was established with all obviousness that the daughters and son-in-law bear moral responsibility for the death of Yakov Nazarovich. The believers who spoke, in particular, also directed attention to this.

"I have not yet had occasion to see such believers," Baptist A. G. Podoprighora said. "For in the Holy Scripture it is said: 'Obey the authorities.' But what do these people do? Our community is registered, and no one prevents us from praying. We should be grateful to the Soviet regime for proper laws, in accordance with which we all live.... But as for your father, I saw myself how he begged."

Pentecostal F. F. Bondarev stated:

"I am a war participant, I was twice surrounded, and during the hardest times the sense of a homeland helped me to hold out. I am outraged by how the Balaks are slandering our homeland. And in general I see that nothing is sacred for them....

"Who is sending you parcels from the capitalist countries?

"Is this not Judas' pieces of silver?

"Who needed the lie and slander, which you are spreading?"

The Balaks and Lyudmila Tarasenko did not give any response to these questions of their fellow villagers. But, as the saying goes, murder will out.

[7 May 83 p 3]

[Text] 3. Who Needed This Lie

Approximately a year ago the teletypes of REUTER rapped out, among other things, the following information: the Balaks and Tarasenos, whom we already know, having burst into the British Embassy in Moscow with all their children and members of the household, declared that they, believing Pentecostals, had repeatedly submitted applications for exit from the USSR, since "they are constantly experiencing oppressions on the part of the authorities," and asked the diplomats, who received them, "to give them assistance in leaving for permanent resident in Great Britain."

First of all let us compare dates. It is not difficult to be convinced that the invasion by the "oppressed believers" of the British Embassy took place soon after they had built in record time a house in Krasnopolye with the assistance of the very same authorities who were ostensibly oppressing them. As we see, the "declaration" of the Balaks, which was picked up by REUTER, is the spreading of fabrications known to be false, which defame the Soviet state and social system. And the reader already knows that, having then returned to Krasnopolye, Raisa Balak and Lyudmila Tarasenko again and again maliciously violated this article of the law.

The spreading of fabrications known to be false for them, it can be said, is a customary matter. It is well known, for example, that back before their first appearance in Krasnopolye the Balaks and Tarasenos, who lived at that time in the city of Zhdanov, fabricated a slanderous document, in which they were not ashamed to call a homeland "a house of grave bondage." You read the following lines from this scurrilous lampoon: "The lawless yoke of the tyranny experienced by us, from which our fathers and brothers died," and you are truly dumbfounded! The impression is created that Raisa and Lyudmila Yakovlevna back then, in 1978, had as if "programmed" the accident which happened with their father in 1982. And it was really they who by their wild inhuman treatment in reality pushed the helpless old man onto the railroad tracks--this was proven irrefutably at the assembly in Krasnopolye.

"While living in Zhdanov, our family endured repressions and oppressions, which went to extremes," it is stated in another text fabricated by them. A number of statements of the Balaks to the Executive Committee of the Soviet of People's Deputies of Zhovtnevy Rayon of the city of Zhdanov give a clear idea of what kind of "repressions" and "oppressions" these were. They complained about the neighbors, about the fact that their dog died, about the interruptions which had occurred in the supply of electricity, about the "prejudicial attitude" of the pupils and teachers of the school and so on and so forth. The following "oppression" was also recorded: Lyudmila Tarasenko, who worked at that time at one plant dining room, was detained at the entrance with products, for which she did not have receipts. And here I automatically remember how at the assembly the "righteous woman" Lyudmila cried out to her fellow villagers, who had exposed her nephew for stealing: "Well what did he take there? An armful of wood...."



It is hard to think about what the Balaks are doing with their children, how they are perverting their souls, removing from them both the sense of love for the homeland and elementary ideas about honesty.

But let us return to the case described by REUTER. What were these thievish, morally unscrupulous people, for whom in essence nothing is sacred, hoping for, when they appeared with their false "declaration" at the Embassy of the United Kingdom? Obviously, they naively presumed that they would immediately put them on a full allowance, and then would miraculously taken them to the longed-for British Isles, where the land flows with milk and honey. In this case it is apt to paraphrase the well-known proverb as follows: there is enough simplicity for every scoundrel.

In reality everything turned out differently. Perhaps, there arose for the gentlemen diplomats the reasonable fear that the presence of the "holy family" is a threat for the silverware and other embassy inventory. But the main reason, of course, consisted in the fact that in England, where there are more than 3 million unemployed people, no one is expecting the Balak couple and Lyudmila Tarasenko. It is desirable to the foreign anti-Soviet forces that they would continue to stir up trouble here, on our land, inciting believing citizens to violate the laws. And so that it would be possible at the same time to present them to ill-informed people in the West as some sufferers for faith. In short, they explained to the visitors, what is required of them, gave them pieces of silver and then very carefully took them by the elbow and turned them out of the house.

The statement at the assembly in Krasnopolye of Ye. V. Ivanenko, a woman worker of the furniture shop, can serve as an exhaustive commentary on this case.

"In the capitalist world no one needs you," she said to the Balaks and Tarasenko. "There only your lie is needed. There only the slander of our country is valued."

The unesteemed Raisa and Lyudmila Yakovlevna along with Aleksandr Filippovich do not deserve, unquestionably, any sympathy. But how can one not note here that these petty rogues had in essence become toys in the hands of subtle, arch manipulators? How can one not note that, for example, American UPI correspondent Lundberg, who is accredited in Moscow, during regular communications sessions with the "age-old sufferers" from Krasnopolye cynically pushes them to crime and the dock? Mr Lundberg, apparently, does not care in the least about the fate of this family. He simply needs for Raisa Balak and Lyudmila Tarasenko to completely bury themselves in their own provocations and in the end to be punished in complete conformity with Soviet law. It is necessary in order to then sell profitably on the imperialist market of misinformation a new "case of the persecution of believers in the USSR."

#### 4. "Do Not Threaten Us With Contacts Abroad"

The reader already knows how last year a handful of unscrupulous impostors of religion, having tread a path to foreign correspondents and diplomats, who are connected with the imperialist special services, attempted to organize the emigration of believing Pentecostals from the USSR "for religious reasons," incited them to violate the laws, fabricated and took abroad slanderous anti-Soviet lampoons (see the materials "False Prophets" and "The Renunciation of False Prophets," which were published in PRAVDA UKRAINY on 31 January, 2 February and 9 September 1982). Caught

red-handed, the agents provocateurs underwent deserved punishment, while the majority of the people deceived by them realized that these false prophets had pushed them unto the path of crime and misfortunes. Under the conditions of the genuine freedom of conscience, which exists in our country, the provocation against believing citizens of the USSR, which was elaborated at the foreign headquarters of "psychological warfare," could not but suffer infamous failure.

But our foreign enemies will not sit still. They are attempting with all their might to revive emigration sentiments among the Pentecostals and in so doing are not squeamish about the most vile means and are using such dishonorable people as the Balaks and Tarasenko. The reader has probably directed attention to the strange fancy for changing places, which was displayed by this family in recent years. What was the purpose, indeed, really of rushing about the country--of moving from Donetsk Oblast to Sumy Oblast, from there to Krasnodar Kray, then to Yaroslavl Oblast? Was this not done in order to seek and find "cool" people of the same faith, to excite them with stories about "persecutions" and promises of foreign "benefactors"? What was the purpose, let us say, having built a house in a settlement in the Sumy area, of moving hastily to another place? Was this not done because among the few believers of Krasnopolye the Balaks and Tarasenko were not able to find one like-minded person?

The assembly in Krasnopolye revealed the unattractive essence of the slanderers and gave a clear class appraisal of their behavior.

"Here, in Krasnopolye, they helped you build a house," A. P. Kovalev, a worker of the administration of forestry and logging, said. "Do you really expect that there, in the capitalist world, someone will help you build a plant?"

"Do not threaten us with contacts abroad," R. Ye. Kupchenko, the woman director of studies of Krasnopolye Secondary School No 2, said. "Your threats are simply ridiculous. We will not allow anyone to interfere in the internal affairs of our country."

"The 'crusaders,' who have been newly brought to light," Ye. V. Moiseyev, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War and a participant in the liberation of Krasnopolye from the fascist invaders, said, "would like to upset the unity of our people, and for this purpose are attempting, in particular, to use religious extremism. You will get nothing from it, ladies and gentlemen!"

The participants in the assembly angrily condemned the antisocial behavior of the Balaks and Tarasenko and demanded of them the halting of the slanderous activity. A decision was unanimously adopted: if they do not draw the proper conclusions, to ask the authorities to take the necessary steps on stopping their illegal acts.

When leaving Krasnopolye, I thought about the point of this decision.

Of course, it is humane, the humaneness of our society and its laws is reflected in it. People, who have overstepped the bounds, beyond which crime begins, are being given an opportunity to come to their senses, they are being warned of inevitable punishment for illegal acts. Moreover, they are warning them regardless of who they are--atheists or believers, for all Soviet citizens are equal before the law. It seems that if it were necessary to refute the shameless lie about "persecutions

for belief in the USSR," it is sufficient to cite the decision which was adopted by the people of Krasnopolye.

But a most severe warning is also contained in it. For the assembly in all obviousness ascertained that for a number of years the three dishonorable parasites of the foreign enemies for Judas' pieces of silver had engaged in the spreading of fabrications known to be false, which defame our state and social system. The institution of criminal proceedings for such criminal actions is envisaged by the law. And the people of Krasnopolye stressed in no uncertain terms that there is a limit to everything, that no one is permitted to violate our laws.

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## REGIONAL

### ADVENTIST PACIFISM MASKS 'LONG HISTORY OF ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY'

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by N. Shalamova: "The Truth Without a Mask"]

[Text] The World Conference "Religious Figures for the Saving of the Gift of Life From a Nuclear Catastrophe," in the work of which 590 prominent representatives of all sorts of religions from 90 countries took part, was held in Moscow in May of last year on the initiative of the Russian Orthodox Church. In the appeal to the governments of the world it is stated: "We appeal to all countries to ensure together that not one country under any circumstances and for any reason would resort to the use of nuclear weapons."

This is the voice of reason of all those who truly wish people happiness and, hence, a peaceful sky over their head. But there are also other "voices." They are advocating an increase of defense budgets and an arms race. It is no secret to anyone, to whom they belong, whose purpose the complication of the international situation serves. And in this chorus of misanthropes the small group of sectarians, the True Seventh-Day Adventists, is playing the role of the supporting voices. Full of fierce malice for everything Soviet, they are writing and secretly sending abroad all kinds of lampoons, which are infamously called appeals, the theme of which is "to increase the noise of many waters" in defense of the True Seventh-Day Adventists, appealing in this case to the current White House administration, whose policy is well known for gross interference in the domestic affairs of other states. In these writings the sect members, who are being incited by their pastors, are attempting to vindicate them, and at the same time also to slander Soviet legislation on cults and to put, as the saying goes, everything upside down. Vile slander and groundless attacks on our socialist system--these are their weapons.

A reasonable question arises: Do the ordinary members of the sect of reformed Adventists understand how far the activity of their leaders is from purely religious activity?

But before giving the floor to irrefutable facts, let us analyze some events, let us return to 1929, when a schism occurred at the Sixth Congress of Seventh-Day Adventists. At that time a small portion of the most reactionary-minded sectarians headed by preacher Unrau formed an independent group, which dissociated itself from its former like-minded people and went over to an illegal status. The latter is quite

understandable. Indeed, in our country there is freedom of religion, which is set down by the USSR Constitution. The state during the years of the building of a socialist society retained for believers the right to profess one religion or another, if this does not run counter to the interests of our people and our state. But what is to be done with those, who under cover of religion have entered the path of anti-Soviet activity, who pathologically hate the Soviet regime, preach the repudiation of public activity, participation in the building of a socialist society and so on, in short, appeal to their congregation for the direct violation of Soviet laws? Such was the stand of the members of the council of the so-called All-Union Church of True and Free Seventh-Day Adventists or the reformed Adventists. Here the leaders of the reformist movement are assigning to the ordinary believers only the role of "obedient fingers," which do not have the right to see, to hear, to reason, to think. Absolute obedience of the congregation to the apostles, the "living Christs"--this is the only "benefit" of the ordinary members of this sect.

So, it was easy to turn one's head. The main thing for the leaders of the True Seventh-Day Adventists is to leave in ignorance the people, who were deceived by them and intimidated by them with heavenly punishments. Otherwise the pedestal of the pastors would have collapsed long ago. And they do not stop at anything. Even the fanatical methods of the medieval inquisition are being used. What else is one to call such cases as the renunciation by parents of their children, the damnations of apostates, which frighten those with weak nerves, isolation, the holding under lock and key of doubters, who do not display proper zeal?

In their messages the leaders of the True Seventh-Day Adventists write: "...the members of the church should not be upset by the strictness and justice of the true ministers of the church... the time of prayers has passed, the time of hatred has come...." Hatred? Of whom? For what? For the fact that no one can prohibit believers in our country to choose work to their liking, to work, to raise children, to give them an education, to enjoy all the good things which the state offers all Soviet citizens, that is, to be the complete masters of their fate. But these rights are being grossly violated by none other than the very leaders of the reformed Adventists. In the name of their own well-being, in the name of their own by no means unselfish goals they have chosen, in their opinion, the best means--the slander of our system, our country, in which believers are ostensibly being persecuted. They are attempting to represent themselves in the eyes of the congregation as sufferers for believing in God, while deceiving the stupified, blinded people.

Only you will not escape the truth! Who are they, the infallible "living Christs" and "high priests," who have direct ties with God and whom the congregation is obliged to revere and tremble before?

Well-known Shelkov once admitted: "In general we have attempted in every way to protect our members from the antireligious influence of the Soviet regime and communist ideology." Hence the ban on books, television programs, the attendance of movies and theaters, everything that could help people to understand sooner the unsightly and not at all divine essence of their pastors. But the truth always finds itself a way through any obstacles. It seems that these lines will find a way to the hearts of those whom the leaders of the True Seventh-Day Adventists have deceived for many years, while concealing their real face and having corrected the Biblical commandments "thou shalt not bear false witness, thou shalt not steal" and so on, which they themselves preach.

A few details from the biography of the leader of the sect.

After the death of Unrau, P. I. Manzhura became the leader of the all-union council of reformed Seventh-Day Adventists. At that time a certain N. I. Gadyukin was one of his "comrades-in-arms." The biography of the latter is very eloquent. In 1918 before completing biblical school in Germany he was recruited by German intelligence and under the guise of an exchange of prisoners was sent to Russia for spy and subversive activity. He completely justified the confidence shown to a traitor by the fascists. While holding the post of one of the authoritative leaders of the Adventists, Gadyukin under the guise of sermons, having put on the mask of hypocrisy and sanctimoniousness, conducted anti-Soviet activity: the protege of German intelligence conscientiously earned 30 Judas' pieces of silver.

Kuz'ma, the son of Manzhura, who during the retreat of the fascists voluntarily left along with them, with the blessing of his father, studied along with Gadyukin at the same biblical school. Manzhura himself declared quite frankly: "...active work, in our opinion, should have weakened the Red Army, hampered the establishment of Soviet power, of which I have been an opponent from the very start of its appearance." This "pious pastor" also remained such when the German fascist invaders treacherously attacked our country. Manzhura gazed calmly at the ashes of cities and villages, at the shot old people and children. He greeted with joy the arrival of the fascists and immediately found a common language with them. He wrote his autobiography, gave a signed statement that as a preacher he would conduct anti-Soviet activity, calling upon the population to recognize "the new power." Manzhura, who was recruited by the Germans, was given the nickname "Old Man" and was issued a pass for free movement through all the occupied territory.

His accomplice, V. A. Shelkov, who appropriated along with the methods of Manzhura also his laurels of the initiator and ideologist of the reformist movement in Russia, also proved to be worthy of his teacher. During the war years Shelkov, like Manzhura, became an accomplice of the fascist occupation authorities in the city of Pyatigorsk. He began his collaboration with the Nazis with the fabrication of a false (he admitted this himself subsequently) statement about citizen V. Grineva, who ostensibly was brutally tortured by the organs of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. Is it necessary to doubt that such a document suited the taste of the fascists and then and there was published in the occupation newspaper PYATIGORSKOYE EKH. A permanent residence permit for Pyatigorsk is made up for Shelkov. He enrolls in German courses. He obtains the opportunity to engage in sectarian organizational activity, or more simply speaking, treason. According to the testimony of Shelkov himself, he "...taught and called upon his believers to renounce armed resistance in any war with any aggressor, including the German fascist aggressor." Must it be said that such assistants were very necessary to the Germans. He appealed--do not kill--while the fascist executioners drove old people, women and children through the streets of Pyatigorsk to execution by shooting. He appealed for humility, while the bursts of automatic weapons cut short hundreds, thousands of human lives. Treason? Yes. And not only with respect to the Soviet regime, but also human morals, humaneness, conscience. Treason before those whom he subsequently taught to be upright people.

How could the "messenger" of God gravitate toward this path? Actually, he had followed this path all his life, deceiving the Lord God, believers, but just not himself. And not by chance, knowing very well that for the crimes just punishment

awaits, Shelkov after the liberation of Pyatigorsk hides himself from the organs of justice, flees to Tashkent, where he obtains false documents in the name of Pavlov. The exposure and judgment of the traitor of the people and the homeland followed soon. He had time for thoughts. Should he remove the mask of hypocrisy and live like everyone? But it is much simpler, by deceiving believers, to live at their expense, while the ministers of the True Seventh-Day Adventists receive a considerable "wage"--from 300 to 500 rubles, moreover, their wives received a large amount. Are there pangs of conscience? It is possible to speak of such conscience only if the accomplice of the fascists, who openly collaborated with them, suddenly began to speak about human rights. In his message for former President J. Carter he appealed: "...to raise the voice in defense of human rights, in defense of believers and differently minded people, who are being persecuted in the USSR." But what is one to do with Pyatigorsk? How is one to conceal collaboration with the Nazis? Or did Shelkov hope to pass off this line of his biography as a fact of his devotion to God? But where, in what writing did he read that the atrocities of the fascists can be justified, that human memory will forgive those who collaborated with them? The path of the traitor is natural: from collaboration with the fascist executioners to aiding and abetting foreign special services in their subversive activity against the USSR, against world detente. Just as, however, the finale of the activity is natural. Shelkov and his confederates had to abandon their secret refuge, their bunker which had been kept secret. The traitors were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. They were sentenced not for believing in God, but for the violation of the laws of our country, which watches over the rights of every Soviet individual. It would have been possible to end with this. But one Leonid Murkin, who in the past was Shelkov's closest assistant, but not has assumed the functions of the leader of the sect, still sits somewhere in a bunker.

Whom did the members of the True Seventh-Day Adventists inherit from Shelkov as the next apostle? He was born in 1925, has never engaged in socially useful labor and has been in the sect since his teens. During the Great Patriotic War, having evaded being called up to the Red Army, he remained on occupied territory and actively assisted Shelkov in the preparation and dissemination of slanderous literature and in sectarian activity. Murkin learned much from his "spiritual father"--to make forged seals and stamps, to forge documents and so forth. P. Gusev, P. G. Lugovoy, G. P. Khizhnyak, V. S. Lebedev, L. I. Morozov, N. S. Golub'--they are L. Murkin, who adjusted, like his predecessors, the Biblical commandments "thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not bear false witness" and so on. And what is more, having evaded being called up to the Red Army and hiding from justice, he dressed up in the uniform of a lieutenant, with an Order of the Red Star and a Guards' insignia. Is this not a sacrilege to the memory of those who gave up their life for the homeland, who were not able while alive to get an award for a heroic deed? But what does all this mean for a person without a conscience, honor?!

Living on the assets of believers and appealing to them for blind obedience to the ministers of the True Seventh-Day Adventists, Murkin is using the sect's treasury without control. His sons, having taken the path of criminals, also grew up to be parasites. Such is the present "apostle" of the reformed Adventists.

But L. Murkin is trying in vain, in continuing the case of his predecessors, in the name of his own well-being to build a wall between right and wrong, to blind and stupify believers. You will not escape the truth, truth without a mask, behind which lying, hypocrisy, hatred for people and the aspiration to take from



them ordinary human happiness under a peaceful sky are hiding. The time will come, and those, who today are still under the influence of the "apostle" of the reformed Adventists, will understand who in reality violated and is violating their rights, who made them his silent slaves. It is then, in the words of Shelkov, that the time of prayers will pass and the time of hatred will come.

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## REGIONAL

### TRUD EXPOSES TURKMEN 'FALSE MULLAHS, RELIGIOUS CHARLATANS'

PM221111 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Jul 83 p 2

[Dispatch by correspondent O. Kvyatkovskiy under the rubric "On Atheistic Subjects": "A 'Mullah' From the Accounts Office"]

[Text] Turkmen SSR--An apartment block was being built in the city center. It was rising fairly quickly. But just as the time came to get on with the last wing of the block, the venerable elders appeared at the site. "It is a sin to dig," they announced, "This is a holy place, the grave of a great sheykh...." The elderly people in the small houses nearby became agitated. In order to pacify them, the city elders invited an authoritative Muslim cleric from far away. He said: The buried sheykh will not be insulted if a building that will be useful to the people is erected next to him. At long last the "holy place" was opened. Not a trace of a burial site was found.

...Recently the number of "holy places" in Ashkhabad Oblast has been growing at high speed. Quite a few monuments, or simply ruins, remain on the ancient soil of the Kopetdag foothills. For many years they were of interest only to tourists and archeologists. And now....

Here is the Kumushli-Khodzha Cemetery. Many houses of culture in the surrounding settlements would be envious of the "audience" here. Entire families come, bringing their children along. They try to remember the Quran, which they have never read, and people crawl under an inclined twig with multicolor pieces of cloth on it. They tie on the twig other rags which they have brought along--"against illness," "against the evil eye." It is not just bits of material that the sufferers take to the "holy" places. They also leave behind sums of money in coins and banknotes, as well as live gifts--goats, sheep, camels... All this is collected by the "guardians of sanctity" who have bred in large numbers and call themselves (mudzhevur), mullah, or ahung. Whence did the "inner voice" call them to their new career? Here are several typical examples.

Some 5 years ago Kirov Kolkhoz accountant B. Begov was dismissed for breaches of financial discipline. A year later, despite protests by kolkhoz members, he was reappointed. And now Begov has found a cover--the gown of a fighter for religion. He shamelessly interferes in the family affairs of

his fellow villagers, imposes on them alternative solutions to such affairs in accordance with the shari's, and persistently demands the observance of religious rites. The "mullah" from the accounts office has found his flock; several weak-willed people have succumbed to his influence and have resigned from social labor.

B. Begov's associate Kh. Khodzhakuliyev has gone even further in his vain attempts to expand his zone of influence. He hired the local rhymester for a respectable sum, and this latter exalted the newly emerged "holy man" in such terms that all his competitors flinched. The work was even set to music, and specially selected amateur singers glorified the "wisest" and "holiest" to the accompaniment of dutars [two-string folk instrument]. It is true that there was no place in the hymns for a biographical sketch of the "hero"--a notorious criminal and smuggler.

Another self-styled mullah--M. Khodzhadurdyev--did not like to recall the past, either: How do you combine holiness with desertion from the army and much time spent in prison?

B. Begliyeva, who called herself "Bibi Mullah" for a long time, was a fair master of the science of cheating her trusting fellow villagers. Few department stores could compete with this lady in terms of sales volume. She herself invented amulets, she herself sold them. No benefit to the people, of course. But for her, on the other hand...her entire large family, headed by her good-for-nothing husband, lived without a care in the world. Another "holy man," N. Nurmamedov, having promised to cure a sick man by a method known only to him, took the patient's sister for his second wife instead of payment....

Enough examples. It is clear that the activity of these newly emerged "holy men" has nothing in common with our laws and morality. It should have been, as people say, cut off at the roots. But this has not happened. Those who were in charge of local public organizations were found lacking in courage and in the appropriate training.

When the arsenal of antireligious propaganda is rusting away through lack of use, other sectors of life, including production, are also subjected to corrosion. The able-bodied population of Tedzhenskiy Rayon numbers over 8,000. But less than 1,500 of them come out in the fields during the height of the cotton picking. Thirteen mullahs, with no one knowing where they received their "holy" training, were de facto lording it over Nokhur settlement. Personal flocks running to hundreds of heads were accumulated and private houses were built whose foundations alone required 500 cement mixer loads, all with their blessing.

The charlatans' tentacles were spreading further and further. And already people in the illegal prayer houses are listening to religious programs from abroad and spreading absurd rumors about our reality. On the Pobeda Kolkhoz self-styled Mullah A. Dovletsakhatov instructs one of the female residents: "The village soviet allowed you to take over that parcel of land? Do not sin before God. By Allah's will this land belongs to a

Muslim living abroad. Write to him, ask his permission." And the woman writes, totally forgetting that in our country there is only one landlord--the people....

Ashkhabad Oblast's party, soviet, and trade union organs found themselves face to face with an unusual and far from easy problem. Its solution could not be reduced simply to administrative measures. Help from the people and the public was needed. Openly spoken truth was needed.

The Turkmen Communist Party's Ashkhabad Obkom chose the only correct way. A rural gathering of Tedzhenskiy Rayon residents was held recently on the Tedzhen Sovkhoz. It was worth seeing how people became animated and aroused on hearing the frank and honest words about where submission to the charlatans leads. The masks of many holy people were torn off. The babble they offered in justification was swept aside by the angry speeches of ordinary working people. The gathering adopted an appeal to all the rayon's residents to launch an open struggle against the rogues speculating with ancient customs. After this a similar gathering was held in Nokhur settlement. All of Turkmenistan saw it on republican television.

...The struggle between ideas is a duel for hearts and minds. There is no lull in this struggle. Our method, as was said at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, is enlightenment, persuasion, and propaganda. The Turkmen communists have set an example for action in a complex situation. It is the duty of republic trade unions to develop and consolidate this example. Trade union activists must persistently elucidate the meaning and essence of our society's attitude toward ancient customs, national traditions, and religion. They must be the first to hear about and know of all the concerns of the people. They, and not the false "mullahs" from accounts offices.

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## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN SINGING GROUP EVIDENCE OF BEATLES' SOCIAL RELEVANCE

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 May 1983 on page 4 carries a 1500-word article titled "On Stage--'Blik'" by S. Mirzoyeva. The article reports on a Georgian singing group which recreates the history of the Beatles by performing their music. According to the article, the group is currently performing in Baku. The article emphasizes the progressive political content of many of the Beatles' songs, particularly those written by John Lennon. "The author James Oldridge attested that the idolizing of the Beatles 'reflects the personal struggle of proletarian youth against capitalism.'" The article presents a brief sketch of John Lennon's political activities "as a member of the committee to free Angela Davis, as a defender of American Indians,...and as an opponent of the war in Vietnam." The article also features interviews with cultural officials and members of the Georgian singing group.

### KULYAB, GORNO-BADAKHSHAN OBKOMS DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 July 1983 on page 2 carries a 1500-word article titled "The Work of All Communists" by R. Abdulloev, M. Mamadrizoyev, B. Mengiyerov, and N. Dzhonbabayev. The article reports on the plenums of the Kulyab and Gorno-Badakhshan Obkoms in Tajik SSR. Both plenums responded to the issues raised at the June Plenum of the CC CPSU. A major portion of the article is devoted to a review of "certain insufficiencies" in the ideological work of the various party organizations. In the Kulyab Obkom, "much attention was given to increasing the effectiveness of atheistic work, which still has an 'episodic' character and does not reach believers." Local soviets, Komsomol organizations, and the media were singled out for criticism. In addition, "more than 200 population centers still do not receive radio programming." In the Gorno-Badakhshan plenum individual propagandists were criticized for "not giving a single seminar" during the preceding year. And in the Znaniye society, "not all lecturers have sufficient qualifications for their work. For example, Kh. Maksumov, a member of the Znaniye society and the Sagirdasht Sovkhoz, gave lectures during the last half year not only on economic themes, but on historical, literary, philosophical, and technical. One can guess that the quality of these presentations was low." The plenum noted the increase of "wandering mullahs" and urged further atheistic work in the villages.

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